FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON BERLIN CEMA MEETING

To Huu Address

LD182343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1931 GMT 18 Oct 83

["Excerpts of speech by To Huu [vice chairman of SRV Council of Ministers] at 37th CEMA Session" -- ADN headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Since the 36th CEMA session, the peoples of the CEMA countries, under the leadership of the communist and worker's parties, have attained convincing and significant successes in a complicated international situation. This was said by To Huu on Tuesday at the 37th CEMA session in Berlin. We can quite clearly say, To Huu said, that, thanks to the fruitful efforts of every country with the simultaneous deepening of socialist economic integration and an even more successful implementation of international socialist division of labor, as well as bilateral and multilateral cooperation, every member of CEMA and the community of states as a whole are advancing consistently, are successfully fulfilling socioeconomic goals, and are, on this basis, reliably strengthening the defense capability of every country and of the whole community of states.

Recently the Soviet Union, in its constant concern for the fate of mankind, had adopted a number of peace initiatives. The speaker said that the statement on 28 September by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, exposing the extreme reactionary militaristic course of the U.S. ruling circles and reaffirming the consistent Leninist policy of peace is of particular importance. This statement received support and is supported by the peoples all over the world.

From the dais of the 37th CEMA sessionto Huu once again declared the full and decisive support of the communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] of the SRV Government and of the entire Vietnamese peole for the foreign policy and the peace initiatives of the USSR.

For our country, he went on, the development of agriculture is a central focus, in which increasing production for the autonomous supplying of the people with food is a strategic and current problem which the Fifth CPV Congress has set for the Vietnamese people both for the current 5-year plan and for the whole initial stage of the period of transition from small-scale production to socilaism. Over the past 3 years his people have made great efforts and have achieved considerable initial results on the food front. One could say that in this sphere qualitative changes are taking place. To Huu said that in 1981 and 1982 the rate of growth of the gross volume of food production increased despite the unfavorable weather conditions. This year the weather conditions were very unfavorable.

The drought was persisting over the entire territory of our country, but thanks to immense efforts, to selfless work, and to precise and operative leadership by party and government our people have the chance of achieving a record harvest in food crops.

To Huu spoke of the expansion of cooperation among the CEMA countries in the economic and rational use of fuel, energy, and raw material resources, including secondary sources of raw material, and said that this enables us to study the experiences of the fraternal countries and to make use of the scientific-technological achievements of our community in order to reshape and perfect the economic structure, as well as to raise the efficiency of our country's production.

He also said that at every CEMA session the fulfillment of the measures for increasing efficiency of the economies of the SRV, of the Republic of Cuba, and of the Mongolian People's Republic are discussed. This bears witness to the constant concern of CEMA and to the advantages of socialist cooperation as defined in the CEMA charter and in the integrated program for future deepening and perfection of cooperation of the CEMA countries. That is an expression of the foreign policy of the fraternal parties, particularly of the CPSU, that is based on the unshakable principles of socialist internationalism. We take the view, the speaker said, that the support given to the SRV by the USSR and the other fraternal countries, and which they will continue to give, and cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis are the most important factors for the socialist industrialization of our country.

## Screbic Address Reported

LD191856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (TANJUG) -- Borislav Srebic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and head of the Yugoslav delegation at the 37th regular meeting of CEMA addressed the meeting, saying that the world today is confronted, perhaps more than ever since World War II, by a very serious political and economic crisis in the world. International relations continue deteriorating with possible consequences for peace. Political and economic relations have been badly disrupted, and they are fraught with many confrontations and a dangerous aggravation of the situation. The policy of detente, which in the seventies intimated a prospect of peace and international cooperation, is necessary for Europe and the whole world. It is our firm conviction, Srebic added, that a dialogue and negotiations are the only possible alternative for the solution of accumulated international political and economic problems, to arrest the arms race, to overcome a situation riddled with crises, for the establishment of reciprocal trust and consolidation of international security. We resolutely oppose all types of pressure and economic discrimination which result in further exacerbation of the international situation and new difficulties in the world economy, the Yugoslav vice premier stressed.

He then said that the Seventh Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi unanimously advocated halting the unfavorable developments in political and economic relations in the world and promoting international cooperation. The Madrid CSCE meeting, which following protracted and hard negotiations, ended successfully, demonstrated that results can be obtained even today when the international situation is very complex and dangerous if all the countries display the necessary readiness and work for negotiations and agreements.

Socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia endorses all initiatives and proposals that can contribute to the solution of existing problems, to a diminished arms race, and to the opening of an era of peace and peaceful development of all mankind, Srebic said, speaking in this context about Andropov's initiative.

The accumulated economic problems, which have hit the developing countries particularly hard, are undoubtedly one of the basic reasons for instability in the world. To delay their solution would open fresh social and economic crises in international relations. At the recent Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade, the nonaligned and developing countries, proceeding from the concept of a new international system, issued a broad platform for negotiations with the developed countries on well-known principles. The emphasis is on a global solution to the existing economic problems and on taking urgent measures in areas which are of critical importance, as soon as possible Srebic said.

Speaking of the economic development of Yugoslavia, he said that we are relying on our own resources and on the further development of economic cooperation with all friendly countries on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual advantage.

The SFRY-CEMA agreement, Srebic added, has asserted the broad possibilities of mutually useful cooperation in many areas of the economy and of scientific research. I can state with pleasure, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, that we agree with the assessments and statements on cooperation between the SFRY and CEMA contained in the report of the Executive Committee between the two sessions. We should like to stress once again the importance of multilateral economic and scientific cooperation between the SFRY and the CEMA countries. He expressed the view that even better results can be attained. Reciprocal efforts should be continued, especially in the sphere of devising new possibilities and areas of cooperation. In our view the documents adopted at this session usher in fresh possibilities. There is relatively great scope for further cooperation in such important areas and programs as: atomic construction of energy plants, microprocessing technology, electronics, energy saving equipment and technology, industrial cooperation, food production, agro-industry and others. I believe that the immediate protagonists of our cooperation have not adequately used the opportunities for the materialization and efficient application in the production process of the results from our multilateral cooperation and in our bilateral relations.

Having stated that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the consideration and solution of the issues on the agenda, Srebic added that the SFRY is interested in jointly working out a more economical and rational use of energy and raw material primary and secondary resources, of new resources and, on that basis, in cooperation in solving economic and technological problems of joint concern. We should cooperate in the future on reducing the still excessive and high-level use of energy per unit of product, and on mastering new techniques and technology to reduce energy consumption, Srebic said.

In the concluding part of his speech, in stating Yugoslavia's interest in the rational use and saving of energy, he mentioned that the SFRY is interested in expanding cooperation with the CEMA countries in programs concerning the use of energy for peaceful needs, especially as a source of electric and thermal energy.

Srebic then assessed that the document adopted by this CEMA session on measures of cooperation to improve food supplies for the population of the CEMA countries could be important both for our bilateral and multilateral cooperation because in our country too food production is assuming an important role. Having spoken of untapped resources, knowledge, and technology, and having enumerated the areas in food production in which Yugoslavia is interested in cooperation with the CEMA countries, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Srebic said that the Federal Executive Council attaches special importance and pays attention to further promotion of cooperation with CEMA on the basis of the agreement between the SFRY and CEMA.

## Dascalescu Address

AU191737 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1601 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1983 -- In his address made at the CEMA session in the capital of the German Democratic Republic [on 18 October] Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu enlarged upon Romania's preoccupations for ensuring a high rate of economic gorwth, the current orientations and priorities in this domain.

Of course, he said, Romania, just like other states, feels the influence of the current abnormal state of affairs in the world economy, having to use a part of her resources in order to cushion the consequences of the world economic crisis, the disbalance in the domains of energy and raw materials, the monetary-financial troubles.

As seen by the RCP, the speaker went on, the settlement of the major issues facing now the CEMA member-countries, the settlement of the complex issues facing the world community, demand more than ever intensified economic exchanges, collaboration and cooperation among the CEMA member-countries, among all states of the world. We have in view the fact that our countries actually have everything needed in order to ensure, by broad collaboration, the meeting of the demands of energy and raw materials, the settlement of many complex technical questions, greater specialization and cooperation in production and more exchanges. We view the main meaning of this meeting to be the finding of solutions and concrete actions apt to cause an immediate better implementation of the five-year plans, an intensification of the mutual collaboration, an acceleration of the construction of the new system in our countries, said Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, stressing that the Romanian delegation is firmly resolved to work in this respect.

Reviewing achievements in developing the mutual collaboration, the Romanian prime minister also noted that the collaboration within the CEMA did not contribute enough to solving the tasks posed by the intensive development of the CEMA member-countries, to assimilating the technical and scientific achievements, and did not match to the full the standard attained in the development of their economic potentials.

The speaker mentioned the preoccupations with finding new cooperation ventures in basic domains of production, stress falling on the need for implementation of the general conventions and other intergovernmental understandings signed during the two previous sessions of the Council.

Being appreciative of the overall positive results scored in the activity of specialization of and cooperation in production, the Romanian chief delegate noted that that activity was, to a large extent, "below the possibilities existant in our countries".

Referring to the specialization of and cooperation in the production of outfit and equipment for nuclear power plants, the speaker said: "Romania pays special attention to these units, considering them an important component of the collaboration with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-countries. In this domain, we boast great possibilities of participating in the division of labour among our countries, and we express our conviction that they will be taken into consideration during the proceedings held in the respective organizations.

Had a summit on economic questions had been held in this period, a series of deficiencies in the activity carried on by the Council's bodies could have naturally been eliminated. That is why the Romanian Communist Party insists on the calling of this summit as soon as possible, its proceedings concentrating primarily on the resolution of the problems currently encountered in our economies, on the fulfilment of the five-year plans and the firm advance on the road of socialism and communism.

Pointing to the existance of general consensus within the organization on the need for placing collaboration in the field of fuel, energy, and raw materials in the focus of all CEMA bodies, the speaker said.

We are appreciative of the documents presented to the session as regards collaboration in the rational utilization of those resources; they synthesize the concerns and achievements of our countries, as well as the multilateral cooperation carried on by the council's bodies. In our opinion, as yet this collaboration cannot be considered satisfactory. Its contribution to the implementation of national programmes should be substantially enhanced.

Underlining that long before the emergence of the crisis phenomena in the world Romania has made a state policy of the rational administration of raw materials, the reducation of material consumption, and savings of fuel and energy, and outlining the tasks proposed in this domain, Constantin Dasclaescu said: Romania considers that the primordial problem of the present and of the more distant future is the satisfaction of the CEMA member-countries' basic requirements for fuel, energy and raw materials, on the basis of rational norms and levels of consumption per inhabitant which should not differ much from one country to the other. He showed that from that point of view the results of the collaboration were modest. The report of the Executive Committee shows that in the period at issue, the tasks deriving from the resolutions of the Council's session and of the Executive Committee concerning support for a better supply of the member-countries with crude, gas, and oil products could not materialize.

The concerns also yielded no results for identifying new possibilities of expanding cooperation with a view to better meeting the requirements for coal, especially coking coal. Furthermore, the elaboration is still delayed of important actions in the collaboration programme in the field of energy, fuel, and raw materials.

The probems related to the integral satisfaction, within the CEMA, of the requirements for oil, gas, coal, new energy sources and basic raw materials are of concern to all member-countries. To Romania, however, all these problems are even more important. First of all, because the total per capital consumption of primary energy accounts -- according to data computed by the CEMA Secretariat -- for less than three quarters of the average consumption in the member-countries as a whole and for only about 60 per cent of the consumption of some more developed member countries. Moreover, within the CEMA, Romania satisfies her requirements for like products to a substantially lower extent that the other countries do. Consequently, she has to import substantial amounts of energy-giving products and raw materials, paying in hard currency. Second, the imperative requirements of the progress of the Romanian economy, of her nearing the industrially advanced countries call for further substantial imports in the future as well, to complement the country's own efforts.

In the resolution of these vital problems, we have in view the conclusion we arrived at together, which was also enshrined in CEMA documents, according to which although the amounts of energy sources and raw materials differ from one country to the other, the member states as a whole have important reserves which could satisfy, over a long period oftime, the rational requirements for the most important types of like resources. To this end, the efforts should be concerted of the countries interested in capitalizing existing resources, in increasing production and matual deliveries, in conditions in which mutual advantage and the interests of all countries are observed.

Romania has steadily expressed here availabilities, which we reiterate at the current session of the council, too, to participate in the investment efforts of the countries having resources for the building, by joint efforts, of certain units to capitalize deposits of crude, natural gas, cooking coal and other products, with a view to long-term purchases of the amounts agreed upon through cooperation.

At the same time, energetic measures are needed to orient the activity of CEMA bodies with priority towards the resolution of the problems related to the supply, by reciprocal deliveries, of machinery, equipment and technologies needed in the exploitation, processing and transportation of fuel, energy and raw materials and towards their rational utilization. Romania boasts modern units, apt to manufacture such high-tech equipment in cooperation with other member countries.

Expressing the Romanian delegation's agreement to the provisions of the draft resolution on the expansion of collaboration in the rational utilization of resources of fuel, energy and raw materials, the speaker highlighted the need for the beginning, as early as the fourth trimester of this year of bi- and multilateral negotiations among the central planning bodies and foreign trade ministries in the member countries concerned. We consider -- he said -- that additional possibilities may be identified in this way to increase, over 1984-1985, the deliveries of fuel, energy and raw materials above the provisions under the long-term commercial agreements in force, as well as to ensure like deliveries in the future. Conditions thus will be provided for our countries to solve one of the most complex problems of contemporary progress, to counteract the crisis phenomena in the world economy and increase the efficiency of the activity carried on by CEMA.

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu expressed the Romanian delegation's agreement to the adoption by the session of complex actions of collaboration with a view to improving the population's supply with foodstuffs, showing that Romania stated her interest and expressed her wish to take part in the elaboration of virtually all actions stipulated in that domain. The goal of our collaboration, he said, should be to fully satisfy the consumption requirements of the population and the needs for raw materials of industry, to do away with dependence on imports from the capitalist countries and achieve a passage to exports to third countries.

In the opinion of the Romanian delegation, the expansion and deepening of mutual collaboration call for an effective taking into account of the efforts implied by the development of the production of farmfood produce in conditions of contemporary scientific and technological progress.

The speaker emphasized the need for modalities to stimulate the producing countries and improve the conditions in which farmfood produce is marketed, through both prices and other economic means.

Considering the necessity and usefulness of coordinating the national plans as a main method of organizing mutual collaboration, the speaker stressed that both the member countries and the council bodies should undertake what was necessary to intensify plan coordination works so that, while examining the stage of this activity at the next session of the council, measures could be adopted for the finalization of works at the planned terms and for the substantial expansion of mutual economic cooperation.

After referring to a series of aspects of the technical-scientific collaboration, the speaker approached the question related to the setting of the quotas of contribution to financing research-design works on a contract basis. The current practice according to which research and design expenses are covered in equal quotas has proved to fail in appropriately stimulating the parties' interests in promoting collaboration on a contract basis, the Romanian chief delegate assessed, suggesting that a way should be found for the parties to differentiatedly participate in carrying through the contracts on manysided technical-scientific collaboration according to specific economic criteria.

In his address the Romanian chief delegate pleaded for the steady improvement of the organization of the CEMA member-countries' manysided collaboration. In concluding his address the Romanian prime minister said: Working for the broad development of relations with the CEMA member-countries and with all socialist countries, for the strengthening of their collaboration and solidarity, Romania also expands relations of economic and other kind of cooperation with the developing and the non-aligned countries as well as with the developed capitalist states, and takes an active part in the effort towards solving the complex problems of contemporary mankind to general interests.

Engrossed in preventing the serious danger of war and in providing conditions of peace necessary for the fulfillment of our economic development plans, we are firmly for the soonest possible cessation of the arms race, for the substantial reduction of the fabulous military spending and the increase, in this way, of the material and human means devoted to socioeconomic progress. As the recent messages Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and to U.S. president Ronald Reagan as well as to other European state leaders emphasize, Romania considers that everything possible should be done for a stop in the deployment of further medium-range missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, and for the elimination of any nuclear weapons from the continent. To the same end of consolidating peace and establishing a climate of collaboration among states, we are and work for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all conflictual states of affairs in various parts of the world.

Romania, as a socialist developing country, takes firm action for the adoption of tangible measures apt to contribute to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. Romania unflinchingly militates for all this starting from the fact that the socialist countries are in duty bound to be in the first ranks of the struggle for peace, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, international security, collaboration and understanding among nations.

## Jaruzelski, Tikhonov Meet

LD191359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nikolay Tikhonov, who are heading the Polish and Soviet delegations at the 37th CEMA Session, have met in Berlin. The development of the friendly Polish-Soviet relations, the mutually beneficial economic cooperation and the prospects for its further expansion and deepening were highly assessed. Specific problems connected with the construction in Poland, with the Soviet Union's participation, of steelworks and light industry enterprises and the construction in the Soviet Union, with Poland's participation, of gas industry plants, which will enable increased supplies of gas to Poland, were discussed. It has been decided that relevant agreements will be concluded in the near future.

## 'Complaints' Raised at Session

LD191708 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] East Berlin, 19 Oct (DPA) -- There have been complaints at the 37th CEMA council meeting in East Berlin about a number of shortcomings in cooperation within CEMA. After Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov first expressed clear dissatisfaction with the present state of cooperation and openly mentioned several defects, government leaders from some other CEMA countries also drew attention to inadequacies and unsolved problems. The 3-day meeting opened on Tuesday but excerpts from some of the speeches made on Tuesday were not available until today.

Hungarian President Gyorgy Lazar spoke of weaknesses in the Eastern economic community, which comprises 10 countries. Greater attention should be paid to "critical analysis of the problems" which are hindering "our progress and the improved utilization of the opportunities available within cooperation." More attention must be paid to "satisfying mutual demands, in accordance with the plan, at a higher level."

Bulgarian government leader Grisha Filipov stated that one could "not yet be satisfied" with what has been achieved. The opportunities for cooperation on the basis of the scientific and technologucal potential of the member countries are not being used efficiently. The utilization of opportunities for expanding mutual trade, for example, by granting credit, is also unsatisfactory. The quality of products must also be improved.

Polish party and government leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, who has already returned to Warsaw today, stressed that achievements could be considerably greater if the CEMA countries were to combine their scientific and technological efforts more effectively. He also spoke out against "excessive economic relations with capitalist countries" since Poland's "bitter experiences" during the past years have shown how dangerous this was.

Tikhonov earlier stated that the USSR atributes "priority importance to perfecting political and economic cooperation among the CEMA countries." Some questions relating to cooperation in production, science and technology could be "solved more energetically." It is necessary "to take urgent measures to increase product quality in trade." There must be a complete stop "to the practice of supplying outdated products." Cooperation in CEMA should be expanded qualitatively as well as quantitatively and serve to solve joint problems to a greater degree. The Soviet premier called for the balance of trade and payment relations to "be upheld more consistently" -- he was obviously referring to the indebtedness of some partner countries to the Soviet Union. Although he promised that the USSR will continue "in the future within the scope of our possibilities" to supply the other CEMA states with raw materials and energy resources, he said that this readiness depends clearly, however, on the ability of its partners to deliver [lieferfaehigkeit]. The Soviet Union some time ago reduced the quantities of oil originally promised to the GDR and other CEMA countries. Because of the drastic increase in Soviet oil prices, some countries have high deficits in trade with the USSR.

Several speakers partly blamed the West for the economic difficulties in the Eastern bloc, particularly the United States which tried to exert pressure by means of trade restructions. The U.S. Administration is manifesting a "pathological stubbornness in misusing international trade to export political pressure on the socialist countries," Tikhonov said. Jaruzelski accused the United States and its allies of pursuing a policy of economic sanctions. Such sanctions are being applied "in a particularly thoughtless and despicable manner against Poland."

During the talks, which are to last until Thursday, discussion will above all center on possibilities for making more economic use of energy and raw materials and on cooperation for improving food supplies to the population.

## CTK on Resumed CEMA Session

LD192106 Prague CTK in English 1845 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin (CETEKA correspondent) -- The 37th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) at the level of premier continued here today with further consultations on economic and scientific-technological cooperation in strategically important fields.

Deliberations took place in working groups and other bodies of the council, dealing with more intensive use of raw materials and energy, and better food supplies to the population of the CMEA member states. An editorial commission prepared draft final documents for Thursday's meeting.

Also today, questions of common interest were discussed at bilateral and multilateral meetings, among them a meeting between Czechoslovak deputy premier and State Planning Commission Chairman Svatopluk Potac and his GDR Collegue Gerhard Schuerer.

MPR's Batmonh Addresses Session

LD192024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 19 Oct 83

["Speech by the Head of the People's Republic of Mongolia Delegation, Jambyn Batmonh" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin [No date as received] -- The level of fulfillment of the CEMA countries economic plans provides convincing proof that the tasks of socialist and communist development have been solved consistently and in line with the resolutions of the most recent party congresses of our communist and workers' parties, Jambyn Batmonh said. He paid tribute to the role played by the Soviet Union, its great economic and scientific-technological potential, its rich experience and its defense potential, to the attainment of joint successes. It is also the Soviet Union which, together with the socialist community of states, works determinedly and consistently for the protection of the legitimate interests of states and peoples, of all of mankind though purposeful actions.

The speaker stressed: The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of Mongolia and the Mongolian people passionately endorse the conclusions and proposals contained in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, Yuriy Andropov, of 28 September 1983.

During his speech he spoke of the comprehensive economic and technological aid given by the USSR and the other fraternal countries to Mongolia in the development of its economy and the training of national cadres. Thanks to this aid, Mongolia is developing its industrial sectors with success, strengthening the material-technological basis of agriculture, applying scientific-technological results to the economy and raising the workers' material and cultural living standards.

Jambyn Batmonh said there are individual problems linked to securing the stable development of agricultural production. In this connection he devoted attention to the "integrated measures of cooperation for the better provision of food to the people of the CEMA countries," which are being discussed at the 37th CEMA session. Implementation of these will doubtless considerably deepen cooperation among the CEMA countries in the development of the agricultural industry and will enable all the countries of the community to expand their possibilities for better providing food for the people. The Mongolian side is prepared, he said, to adopt this important document and to activiely work to implement the agreed on measures.

He also said: With the immense support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, discovery of resources of solid fuels and mineral raw materials are being increased and production capacities for their mining and processing are growing.

There are also good future prospects for these sectors. An integrated program is being drafted for the development of the fuel and energy sectors.

Mongolia sees its prime task as being to strengthen production, economic and trade relations with the fraternal countries and to constantly expand scientific-technological cooperation with them, Jambyn Batmonh said. For his country, with its relatively limited material, financial and labor resources, the development and deepening of integration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with respect to joint and national interests is of untold importance. We are convinced, he said, that only by this means and only on this basis can we accelrate the development of the Mongolian economy and increase its efficiency, take a more tangible and comprehensive part in the socialist international division of labor, and approach the level of economic development of the fraternal countries.

Mongolia is interested in more efficiently using its productive capacities, which were created with the help of the fraternal countries, in expanding these capacities and modernizing them, and in building new ones. It is also important to raise the material-technological basis of agriculture and to increase its productivity, to improve product quality and to develop scientific-technological cooperation. Mongolia continues to be interested in working together with the CEMA countries to carry out geological exploration and to exploit new raw material deposits, in order to increase export opportunities and to increase the exchange of goods with the socialist community.

Stoph Address

LD200858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2155 GMT 19 Oct 83

["From the speech by head of the GDR delegation Willi Stoph" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph said: "At the center of our consultations stand important questions of further deepening of the cooperation to which the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government attach exceptional importance in the interests of the consolidation of the socialist community. The 37th CEMA meeting is taking place at a time when mankind is struggling to solve the most urgent tasks of the present -- the safeguarding of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno. In agreement with the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the meeting of leading personalities of socialist countries in Moscow and the farreaching peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, especially following Yuriy Andropov's latest statement on the international situation, the GDR has undertaken extensive activity to make our citizens aware of these decisions and activities, to publicize them internationally and to take our own effective initiatives on their basis."

The deployment of first-strike weapons of a strategic nature in the FRG would violate the Potsdam agreement and the FRG treaties with the socialist countries, such as the Basic Treaty, and the Helsinki Final Act. In order to counteract the imperialist war preparations and to use all possibilities for making known the proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist union of states for the prevention of a nuclear war to the broadest circles, above all in the FRG, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, held detailed talks on pressing interntional issues with leading politicans of the parties in the Federal Republic and with government representatives and influential public figures. A few days ago he sent a letter to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to try to stop a further increase of the arms spiral with its serious consequences at this late stage.

Willi Stoph stressed that we fully support the statement of the Soviet Union and the other states allied with us in the Warsaw Pact that military supremacy of the United States and NATO will never be allowed. If, against all reason, the deployment planned by U.S. imperialism were to come about, the measures necessary to safeguarding our countries would be taken.

The GDR is consistently continuing the basic policy for the purposeful expansion of the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community decided by the 10th SED Congress. Trade with the CEMA countries reached R19.5 billion in 1982 as against 16.1 billion in 1980. As in past years, some 2/3 of GDR trade was with the CEMA countries.

In our view, Willi Stoph said, the main focus is now on closer coordination in the further adjustment of the economies to the path of intensive development, on cooperation in science and technology for the more rapid development and introduction of progressive technologies that save material and energy, and on the mobilization of all capacities for raising work productivity.

In the case of secondary raw materials, the GDR has achieved a considerable, international level. In spite of the great efforts for the economical and rational use of the available raw materials and energy, the GDR is forced to import fuel and raw material. We regard it as an important task, Willi Stoph stressed, to develop economic relations between our countries on the basis of mutual advantage in such a way that problems relating to supplies of raw material and fuel can be solved within the framework of the coordination of the 1986-1990 plans.

The SED Central Committee and GDR Government attach great political importance to cooperation in the sphere of food production, Willi Stoph continued. This year, in addition to the now traditional cooperation, it has been agreed that the GDR will take part in the implementation of the USSR food program in 19 sectors with more than 500 specific projects. The GDR is also involved in joint measures for developing sugar and citrus production in Cuba, for developing the meat industry in Mongolia and in further agriculture and food projects in other CEMA countries.

We can not with satisfaction, Willi Stoph said, that bilateral and multilateral cooperation with Yugoslavia is being further deepened. We see the presence of representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Republic of Angola, of Socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Nicaragua as an expression of the firm alliance of the CEMA states and those developing countries that are following the socialist path, and of their readiness for further deepening cooperation.

In accordance with friendship and cooperation treaties and other interstate agreements, the GDR will continue to support these friendly states and continously develop trusting cooperation on a long-term basis.

## Filipov-Tikhonov Berlin Talks

AU200911 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, October 19 (BTA correspondent) -- According to an earlier agreement, Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, had a meeting today with Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Soviet Union. Both prime ministers are heading their national delegations at the 37th CMEA Session.

The heads of the two governments exchanged views on a number of questions pertaining to the manysided Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation in the political economic and other spheres, as well as to the close interaction within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The two sides noted the growing role and the high degree of the development of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation.

Special attention was paid to the questions of the forthcoming coordination of the plans for the next five-year period.

An agreement was reached on the preparation of a number of bilateral agreements on cooperation in the key national economic branches, including the nuclear energetics, the agro-industrial complex, etc.

During the exchange of views on the international questions the threat to world peace was underlined, which proceeds from the militarist plans of the U.S. Administration to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe. The two sides expressed firm determination to make further efforts for the improvement of the international situation, to make efforts jointly with the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries for the strengthening of their defencive power, considering the existing threat for peace and their own security.

## Honecker Receives Tikhonov

LD200907 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for a friendly talk. Nikolay Tikhonov is in Berlin as head of the Soviet Government delegation to the 37th CEMA meeting.

Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed the cordial greetings of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which were reciprocated with equal cordiality by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Nikolay Tikhonov briefed one another on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress, particularly with regard to a high increase in economic performance. They paid tribute to the great efforts and manifold initiatives of the working people of the two countries to fulfill the demanding tasks.

In their exchange of views, Erich Honecker and Nikolay Tikhonov stressed that the firm fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR -- with its certer piece, the close fighting alliance of the SED and the CPSU -- is becoming even stronger. At a time characterised by the struggle to prevent a nuclear inferno and to abolish the danger of war, this is particularly important. It was with deep satisfaction that the full agreement of the views of both sides on the basic questions of safeguarding peace was noted. There was unanimous condemnation of the policy of the U.S. Administration aimed at destroying the military balance and achieving military superiority over socialism, an initiative that is supported and tolerated by the other NATO states.

In view of this threat to peace and socialism, Erich Honecker and Nikolay Tikhonov highly assessed the present CEMA meeting in Berlin, which serves to further strengthen the economic power of the socialist community. The fact that concrete measures and tasks for accelerating scientific-technical progress, safeguarding the decisive raw materials and fuels, and ensuring their most economical use and for further developing food production measures are being decided at the 37th CEMA meeting is of great importance for ensuring a further increase in the economic performance of the member countries.

The aggreements signed by Erich Honecker and Yuri Andropov during the visit to the USSR of a GDR party and state delegation in May began a qualitatively new stage of economic and scientific-technical cooperation which will extend to 1990 and beyond this to the year 2000. These agreements have led to an overall increase in cooperation at all levels of economic life -- in state bodies, combines and associations, work teams, and in foreign trade.

Here, in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress, the greatest attention is being paid to consistently intensifying the economies of the two countries, increasing efficiency, to scientific-technical progress, and to a high level economy. Erich Honecker stressed the need for the rapid further development of cooperation in such decisive areas of science and technology as microelectronics, robot construction, data processing, and information technology, in the higher processing of raw materials and fuels, and in implementing the food program. The two partners in the talk expressed the firm determination of the GDR and the USSR to further develop economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR at a qualitatively higher level on the basis of the fundamental agreements reached in May. It is in this spirit that the plans for the 1986-90 5-year plan period are being coordinated and in certain areas cooperation is being coordinated beyond this period.

The talk took place in a spirit of full unanimity on all questions discussed and with mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR and the two states. Guenther Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, took part in the talk for the GDR side. Vladimir Dolgikh, Politburo candidate member and secretary of theCPSU Central Committee, and Vycheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, were present for the USSR.

## Honecker Meets CEMA Delegates

LD200050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1842 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the heads of the government delegations of the CEMA member countries, the secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties, the permanent representatives of the CEMA countries, and the heads of observer delegations who are in Berlin for the 37th CEMA meeting.

During the friendly meeting, Erich Honecker praised the cooperation in CEMA as an important contribution to the overall consolidation of the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries. The questions being dealt with at the 37th CEMA meeting are of great importance for solving the tasks set by the communist and workers' parties for the further strengthening of the economic potential of the CEMA countries.

Erich Honecker said that close cooperation in CEMA is an important factor for strengthening of socialism in the struggle to safeguard peace. The party, government, and people of the GDR fully support Yuriy Andropov's constructive disarmament proposals. At this fateful time for all mankind, he has addressed an urgent appeal for reason to the Government of the United States and its NATO allies.

In view of historical experience and the enormous sacrifices of World War II, the GDR is doing its utmost to see that war never again begins from German soil.

Erich Honecker spoke about the numerous initiatives of the working people of the GDR in Karl Marx's year 1983 for the fulfillment and selected overfulfillment of the demanding tasks of the economic plans and about experiences in the further improvement of economic management and planning. Considerable economic growth has been achieved in recent years and the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy has been successfully implemented.

In the consistent realization of the economic strategy of the 10th Party Congress, the GDR is guided by the fact that the deepening of socialist economic integration -- the planned integration of the economies of the GDR, the USSR, and the other CEMA countries -- is an important condition for further stable economic and social development in the GDR. Erich Honecker praised socialist economic integration as an historic achievement of socialism and stressed the role of CEMA in utilizing the advantages of the socialist planned economy and in the expansion of the scientific-technical and production potential of CEMA countries.

The most important thing is to increase the effectiveness of cooperation in CEMA on the basis of a unified economic strategy and coordinated economic policy.

We possess all conditions in our community for further strengthening the power and efficiency of our economies by means of intensification, Erich Honecker said. It is of great value here to make general use of the best experiences in socialist and communist construction.

Directions and paths for the further deepening of socialist economic integration were discussed in the comradely exchange of views.

On behalf of the participants in the gathering, Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed thanks for the great attention and hospitality that the GDR party and government leaders have accorded to the 37th CEMA meeting. He stressed that the meeting was characterized by the efforts of the fraternal countries to deepen the cooperation and make an important contribution to increasing the prosperity of the peoples of the socialist community and to the consolidation of peace. He also stressed that the party and state leaders of the USSR attached great importance to the strengthening of the economic power of the countries united in CEMA.

The following took part in the meeting with Erich Honecker:

N. A. Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; V. I. Dolgikh, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N. I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N. V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the USSR to CEMA; V. V. Sychev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

G. Filipov, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; O. Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; A. Lukanov, Politburo candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to CEMA; K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

G. Lazar, Politburo member of the MSMP and chairman of the council of ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; F. Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic and permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to CEMA. [name and title indistinct];

Tran Quynh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to CEMA.

C. R. Rodriguez, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and permanent representative of the republic of Cuba to CEMA; L. Soto, secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

J. Batmonh, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; D. Gombojab, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, permanent representatives of the Mongolian Peoples Republic to CEMA

M. Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic to CEMA; J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

C. Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania; I. Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; I. Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to CEMA.

L. Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier of the CSSR; M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; R. Rohlicek, deputy federal premier of the CSSR and permanent representative of the CSSR to CEMA.

B. Srebrio, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

N. Faddeyev, secretary of CEMA

Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of planning of the People's Republic of Angola; Sarwar Yuresh, deputy foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; 'Abd al-Qadir ba Jammal, minister of industry of the PDRY; Saliongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos; Marcelino dos Santos, Politburo member and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Henry Ruiz, member of the National Executive of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of planning of the Republic of Nicaragua; Mersea Ejigu, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) and head of the Department for General Planning of the Council for the National Revolutionary Development Campaign (with the rank of minister).

Participating for the GDR were: members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Paul Verner, secretary of the SED Central Committee; as well as Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of comradeship and of agreement of all questions discussed.

CSSR's Potac, Schuerer Meet

LD200005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Numerous bilateral and multilateral meetings took place today at the CEMA session in Berlin to discuss questions of mutual interest. Questions of mutual interest were on the agenda of talks between Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and GDR Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer.

Honecker Toast at Reception

LD192211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1936 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- In Berlin today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a reception on the occasion of the 37th CEMA session. In his toast he said:

It is an honor for us to be the hosts of the 37th CEMA session. At this session we are discussing wide-ranging tasks for the deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation in strategically important areas. We are sure that our resolutions will lend new, strong impetus to the progress of socialist economic integration, to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the CEMA countries.

When the socialist countries created CEMA more than 30 years ago, they created an organization that is proving increasingly to be an indispensable condition for the planned and stable economic development of all the member states. For the first time in the history of mankind the principles of equal rights, voluntary participation and mutual aid are being applied in our countries' cooperation. It is pervaded by socialist internationalism.

As it well known, the capitalist world economy is at present being shaken by violent crises as never before. The international division of labor has had additional strain put upon it by the imperialist policy of boycott and sanctions against the socialist states. Cooperation within CEMA is all the more valuable for each of our countries.

Of course CEMA must also come to terms with the complicated international situation and deal with its effects. The present CEMA session bears witness to the fact that the member countries are raising their close cooperation to a level that is in line with the demands of socialist development under the conditions of the 1980's and that makes them invulnerable to any attempts at blackmail by imperialism. The GDR will make its active contribution to this.

We can also say with some satisfaction that CEMA's international authority has continued to increase. Good relations were consolidated with an ever growing number of developing countries. Here the solidarity of our peoples in the struggle against imperialism, for social progress and peace find convincing expression. At the same time, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we continue to shape mutually advantageous economic relations with all states prepared to cooperate on the basis of equal rights.

The GDR regards the indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the firm anchoring in the socialist community, as a cure guarantee for the successful implementation of its policy in all spheres. As you know, the economic strategy decided by the 10th SED Congress is based primarily on the consistent intensification of production with the help of scientific-technolgoical progress, and on the enhancement of work productivity. In this we rely on the planned integration of our scientific and production potential with the economies of the fraternal countris. The long-term programs and agreements have proven their value both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis. By way of example I should only like to mention the program for specialization and cooperation in production between the GDR and the USSR for the period up to 1990, similar agreements with other CEMA countries and the long-term target progrms for cooperation within CEMA.

In the further development of socialist economic integration we attach particular importance to the unified economic strategy of our countries and to the increasingly efficient coordination of economic policies. We are convinced that the forthcoming economic consultations between the CEMA countries at the highest level will open extensive perspectives for fruitful multilateral cooperation.

This is all the more important since the strength of socialism is a decisive factor in determining whether people can live in peace. Through its course of confrontation and arms buildup, imperialism, particularly in the United States, is poisoning the international climate. It creates the danger that mankind will annihilate itself in a nuclear world war. NATO'S planned deployment of new nuclear U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe would be an extremely serious step toward this .

At the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states the GDR is trying with all its might to prevent such a development. We are in total agreement with the assessment of teh international situation and the conclusions set forth in the latest statement by Comrade Yuriy Andropov. For all the world this statement proves once again that the policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet State is aimed unswervingly at the preservation of peace and the guaranteeing of security and cooperation between peoples.

As far as our country is concerned, its responsiblity is to do everything possible to prevent a war from ever again emanating German soil. This is of vital significance to the future of Europe. To this end the GDR undertakes its many and varied activities for the securing of peace, not least in the shaping of its relations with the FRG. NATO'S missile deployment must be prevented, the nuclear arms race must be stopped. Arms limitation and disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security and the return to the course of detente are in the interests of the peoples.

I should like to use today's meeting to wish total success to the 37th CEMA session. In its unity and cohesion lies the strength of our socialist community. Let us exhaust all our opportunities to further consolidate them.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET IN BERLIN

LD201028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0954 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct 83 (ADN) -- An extraordinary meeting of the committee of defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact states opened this morning in Berlin, the GDR capital.

The meeting is chaired by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR national defense minister.

Present at the meeting are: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; General of Arms Florian Siwicki, deputy minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic and Polish Army chief of staff; Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR; Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states; and Army General Analtoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Forces.

U.S., SOVIET MISSILE STATEMENTS REPORTED

AU191438 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] American President Reagan yesterday made new declarations to journalists in relations to the intensive campaign being carried out to justify the arms race and the plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. According to news agency reports, his declarations are aimed at subduing the anger aroused by these plans among the wide working masses.

The chief of the White House reiterated the stale formula that peace is better secured if the United States remains a powerful force in the world.

Agencies report that Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov, in a speech delivered at the CEMA meeting in Berlin, re-emphasized that the Soviet Union will undertake counter-measures on a regional and global scale if the American cruise and Pershing II missiles are deployed in West Europe. During Gromyko's recent visit to the GDR, and in the declaration published during this visit, the Soviet foreign minister threateningly stated that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact will not remain idle if the new nuclear arms are deployed in West Germany.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA

AU192008 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, left today for the Republic of Austria. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction, and Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

1984 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA SIGNED

AU192007 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1984 was signed today in Tirana between the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Pajtim Ajazi, deputy minister of foreign trade and on the Czechoslovak side by Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade. The ceremony was attended by members of both delegations. [Pavel Lukes], charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in Tiranna, was also present. The delegation was received by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade.

ZHIVKOV DISCUSSES REFORM WITH EDUCATION MINISTER

AU181624 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] On 18 October Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, in connection with the process of reconstructing Bulgaria's educational system. Minister Aleksandur Fol briefed Comrade Zhivkov on what has been done so far and on the beginning of the new academic year, as well as on the construction and functions of the educational-professional complexes as a quality new form to professionally prepare high school students.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly evaluated the activity of the Ministry of National Education, of the ministry's leadership, and of Minister Aleksandur Fol in implementing educational reform despite difficulties connected with the implementation of this major nationwide and party undertaking. Expressing approval of the ministry's activity in implementing the reform, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out the necessity of making special efforts to consolidate the professional-educational complexes, increase their educational role, and perfect the role and responsibility of all party, state, public, and economic organs and organizations during the current year.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS ON SOCIOECONOMIC ISSUES AT VRATSA

AU191917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] On 19 October in Vratsa a plenum of the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee took place. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in the plenum. Organizational matters were reviewed. Svetozar Petrushkov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and previously secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, was unanimously elected first secretary of the BCP okrug committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on some basic issues of the socio-economic development of the country and on some international issues. He expressed confidence that Vratsa Okrug Communists and working people, rallied around the party's April line, will further work successfully for putting into effect the decisions of the 12th BCP Central Congress and for worthily marking the forthcoming national party conference and the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

BOZHINOV CHAIRS KOZLODUY NUCLEAR PLANT MEETING

AU171935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] On 17 October Comrade Todor Bozhinov chaired a meeting of the Kozloduy operational staff on accelerated construction of the fifth energy bloc of the nuclear power plant. The operational staff adopted decisions directing the attention of departments and ministries participating in the construction of the plant's new capacities to implement their obligations according to schedule. Decisions were adopted on improving labor organization under autumn-winter conditions.

SOFIA FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW CELEBRATES CITIES' TIES

For reportage of the Sofia festival held in Moscow, including a report from the 20 September issue of Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on speeches delivered at the opening of the festival by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and Ch. Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia BCP Committee, see the Eastern Europe section of the 18 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MATERIALS ON ARMS LIMITATION, PEACE MEASURES

Reagan Press Conference

LD200932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has given a press conference on the USSR-U.S. arms limitation talks. Our New York correspondent Michal Stasz summarizes Ronald Reagan's view on the current state of the talks:

Reagan wanted to take the propaganda initiative and to face a wave of antiwar demonstrations being prepared in the United States for the end of this week. When he spoke about the disarmament talks in Geneva, he repeated again his firm determination to continue in the planned deployment of further U.S. missiles on the territory of Western Europe. Without mentioning the USSR's stance or the results of the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee he indirectly and falsely accused the Soviet side of not trying to attain an agreement.

The talks do not prevent the United States from continuing its militaristic plans, and according to his words the United States undisturbedly continues to build arms. On the hand he denied the latest press reports that he is planning to transfer arms to outer space, but on the other he said that he personally gave the order to begin this development. He said that the arms race in outer space would actually not be such a bad idea, because this was exactly what he wanted when he gave the order to prepare a draft of this type of antimissile defense.

FRG 'Insists' on Missiles

AU191400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Oct 83 p 7

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the "Notes" column: "Once Again in the Role of Advocate"]

[Text] For 2 days the Vienna meeting of the USSR and FRG foreign ministers, Andrey Gromydo and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, attracted the attention not only of the European public. Both bilateral relations, and particularly the danger evoked by the NATO plan to deploy up to 600 new American offensive nuclear weapons in Western Europe, were on the meetings agenda.

The meeting confirmed that despite assurances about its longing for peaceful cooperation with neighbors, the West German Government is not willing to take facts into account. It is insisting on its decision to agree to the installment of 108 Pershing II missiles and 96 missiles with a flat trajectory on its territory this year, even though no agreement might be reached at the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on nuclear arms in Europe.

The bourgeois communications media have been striving to create the impression that the meeting intended to demonstrate the NATO policy's "flexibility," and the Soviet Union's "inflexibility." Their plan was to delude the West European public, in the spirit of the Reagan slogan that "all evil stems from communism." The only thing is that both the 12 hours of Soviet-West German talks, and the communique of the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee have underscored even more emphatically the willingness of the Soviet Union and its allies to negotiate and to come to an agreement about the reduction of nuclear means in Europe. Surely such an attitude cannot be interpreted as "inflexibility," while the American endeavor to reverse the existing strategic equilibrium is presented as "flexibility."

In Vienna the Bonn minister of foreign affairs made a great effort to convince his Soviet partner about the FRG Government's interest in continuing cooperation between the two states. The same topic was discussed a few days ago at the Moscow meeting of the deputies of the USSR's Supreme Soviet and of the Bundestag, as well as during the Hamburg talks between the representatives of the Soviet and West German public. All these meetings show that negotiations can be conducted, and on various levels, even in times of a worsened international atmosphere. But noboday can believe that these broad contacts would not suffer from the deployment of new missiles in the FRG and five other NATO states. Surely one cannot overlook the substantial change in the situation that would ensue with the new missiles? Surely one cannot pretend that nothing has happened, and develop contacts with the country from the territory of which new missiles have been aimed at the partner?

During the recent exercises of American units in the FRG, the American soldiers were perfecting their skill in digging graves for the victims of the strike of transcoceanic weapons. At the very same time, in the FRG's south-western part, other American soldiers tested the use of Pershing II missiles and of missiles with a flat trajectory, while their colleagues in the Bundeswehr tested how mail would be delivered "in case of war." Does all this represent a contribution to the cooperation of countries with different social systems that the people on the Rhine are talking about? Or is this psychological preparation of the population, to make it get used to "living with the missiles," to living with the threat of a nuclear catastrophe?

## East Understands Responsibility

AU191532 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "For Life in Peace"]

[Excerpts] These days peace rallies are being held throughout our country. One of them will be held today in Prague. What are these rallies aiming at, what is their purpose, their mission, their goal? Is it perhaps tht they want to exert pressure on the government inthe way the peace forces in the capitalist states have to do? This is unnecessary, since there is no conflict in our society between the people's natural and intrinsic longing for a peaceful life and the state's foreign policy line.

We are optimists, we believe that wars are not predestined, that common sense will prevail, and that the furious arms races unleashed by imperialism and the threat of a new war catastrophe can be halted. Wars are truly not predestined; they are not unleashed by the peoples but by the governments that represent the specific interests of specific social classes. Wars are not encoded in some kindof gene. They are begun by those classes, by those social structures that are interested in them for the sake of profit -- in the end they are created by people. That is also why the possiblity of preventing wars also lies in the hands of the people.

This opinion is also maintained by the peace movement in the capitalist countries -- a movement that is unprecedented in scale and that dominates the political scene in Europe. Its participants are calling more and more loudly and energetically: Away from the European Continent with the American missiles!

The socialist countries are not only allies of this peace movement. They are the best organized component of the defense of peace, they are the decisive peace force of the present. It is here that the strength of this unity lies. And this unity is being demonstrated today in the peace rallies by which we profess our allegiance to the common antiwar campaigns with which Europe is living today.

Some people in Europe, who want to disorient and split the peace movement, are calling to us: If you want to be consistent, you must also be against the "missiles from the East." Yes, we have repeatedly stated: We are in favor of a Europe without nuclear, chemical, or bacteriological weapons, both in the West and in the East -- everywhere. This was also clearly expressed at the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in January. The proposals contained in the Political Declaration of this session, and above all the main proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO states, have encountered broad support by the world public and the interest of the representatives of a number of states. There is no doubt that in the present complicated international situation the positive adoption of this initiative would be of extraordinary significance.

The talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe have been going on in Geneva for almost 2 years. The American Government is playing a delusive game with them. It is using the talks as a smoke-screen, so as to be able to prepare all that is necessary for installing its first-strike missiles. The NATO states intend to deploy these missiles this year, and they have set the deadline for this. The recent Sofia session of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries again underscored that it is imperative [nezbytne] to continue the negotiations next year, provided that the United States and its allies give up the deadlines they have set for deploying the new missiles. In this situation the representatives of governments and states should draw the appropriate conclusions from the responsibility they bear for the fate of our planet. The Warsaw Pact states understand their responsibility, they take it seriously, and they are doing everything possible to alleviate the tense international situation and to avert a new round of feverish armament and the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

It is from this profound feeling of responsibility that the Soviet Union's constructive proposals that enjoy the full support of many other countries and peace-loving forces in the world because they proceed from the principle of equality and equal security, because they do not harm anybody, and because they are aimed at consolidating peace and the security of all.

There is still time to prevent a further dangerous round of nuclear armament; it is still possible to achieve an agreement in Geneva. Together with all fighters for peace and against war on all continents we say: No to NATO's warmongering plans! We want a firm peace and the prospect of a secure future! We want to live our life in peace!

It is exactly this that our public wants to express at the moment with its mass actions.

## Polednik on Missiles

AU181652 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 83 pp 1-2

[Report signed "(JAR)": "Deliberations of the Czech Congress of the CSSR's Socialist Academy: To Keep in Step With the Needs of Today"]

[Excerpts] Kladno, 16 Oct -- The 2-day deliberations of the Czech Socialist Academy Congress ended Sunday in Kladno under the motto "For a higher efficacy of political-educational work of the CSSR's socialist academy in realizing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress." The congress was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the National Front Central Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic, led by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

The members of the delegation included Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Ladislav Novotny, rector of the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy; Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic; and Miroslav Spaniel, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council.

One of the speakers in the discussion was Jindrich Polednik. He conveyed to the delegates, and through them to all members of the Socialist Academy, the comradely greetings of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

Polednik stressed the signficance of the world-outlook of education and of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook which is a powerful weapon in the ideological battle against our enemies. Our times require firm people who are bound to the cause of socialism by their mind and heart. That is why the Socialist Academy should stimulate yet more efficiently the interest in studying the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism; teach how to grasp the phenomena of our present life from class positions; throw a brilliant light on the merits of real socialism; and draw nearer the revolutionary traditions of the CPCZ, of our workers class, and of the entire international communist and workers movement.

In speaking of the current international situation he stated that, despite the enormous efforts of the USSR and the other fraternal countries and all progressive forces, we are seriously concerned about developments in the world. Reagan's policy is proving almost daily that the most reactionary circles of the world imperialism are unwilling to stop at anything.

The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe is, so-to-speak, a daily topic. This greatly aggravates the entire international situation. It is our duty, Comrade Polednik stated, to convincingly show up the true substance of contemporary imperialism, which is striving to carry the world to the edge of a nuclear catastrophe. In this connection he counterposed the dangerous plans of imperialism to the consistent and constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union. He recalled that the United States is sabotaging the Geneva negotiations, not showing even the least endeavor to look for a common language, demanding unilateral concessions from the USSR, and in fact asking the Soviet Union to risk its own security and that of its allies. The U. S. policy is aimed at deploying new intermediate-range missiles in Europe and at foisting U. S. will on other nations from a position of strength. That is also why we in Czechoslovakia must also do everything to prevent the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, to prevent another armament round, and to successfully defend peace. The fight for peace and life and against nuclear war is the paramount task, the task of all tasks.

The congress elected a new Czech Central Committee of the Socialist Academy with Dr Jaroslav Kase, candidate of sciences, becoming its chairman. The congress also elected delegates to the approaching Third Congress of the CSSR's Socialist Academy. The participants in the Czech congress sent letters to the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic, the CSSR's Socialist Academy Central Committee, and the Czechoslovakia Peace Committee.

In the letter addressed to the Central Committee of our party, the delegates committed themselves to strive for a profound comprehensive, and convincing propaganda of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, embodied in the policy of the CPCZ, CPSU, and the other fraternal revolutionary parties. They expressed their resolve to contribute still more actively toward developing and consolidating the creative active attitudes of all working people toward the tasks of further building the advanced socialist society.

## Role of Militancy

AU170943 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Militancy of Communist Propaganda"]

[Excerpts] The historical period in which mankind lives is marked by a sharp confrontation between two irreconcilable weltanschauungs and ideologies, by a confrontation whose intensity is without precedence in the entire postwar development. At the June session of the CPSU Central Committee, General Secretary Yuriy Andropov underscored: "A struggle is being waged for the minds and hearts of several billion people throughout the world. The future of mankind depends to a considerable extent on the outcome of this ideological struggle."

The entire process of ideological activity must be permeated by militancy and offensiveness. We cannot expect that we will achieve the intended effect, that we will form zealous people determined to fulfill the set tasks with initiative when, as regards propaganda work, we do not adequately determine the objectives and efficient methods and instruments to implement them. In doing this, it is immensely important that we respect the dialectical unity of the objectives, methods, and instruments.

Not only in propaganda but also in other spheres of activity we sometimes come across the view that although the set objectives were realistic and we adopted good resolutions and measures, somehow we are not succeeding in fulfilling them. This often happens for the sole reason that the objectives in question are sometimes loftier than reality, are not an organic one with it, that we are only stroking them instead of having them in a firm grasp. And precisely such ties between the planned intention to graphically express it, between what should be and what actually exists, is precisely a concrete -- on the basis of a thorough acquaintance with the initial [vychodiskova] situation -- formulated idea about the manner, instruments, and methods with which to realize the set task. Of course, this also applies, and one can say that this applies precisely, to propaganda work.

In planning propaganda activity as an activity of an educational nature, a flexible operation of the principle of retroactive linkage [spatna vazba] is of extraordinary importance. Only with its assistance can we ensure the dialogical and offensive character of propaganda. The militancy of our propaganda differs from the hatefilled militancy of the bourgeois propaganda. Its quality rests in whom it serves, and whose plans, ideas, and objectives it asserts. The truthfulness, typical of our propaganda, has a profound ethical purpose and foundation. Its main objective is to form the convictions of the people building the socialist social system which, although not without errors and shortcomings, constitutes from the viewpoint of its existing state and also in regard to other trends of development, the best that man is capable of creating.

The offensiveness of communist propaganda is contingent upon its consistency and constructiveness. Nothing does more harm to it than an ill-considered campaign. Not only does it reduce its effectiveness, but it also carries undesirable effects that are aimed against the very substance and intentions of communist propaganda activity. In this connection one has to put emphasis on a comprehensive and systematic approach to propaganda work.

At present, in particular, the task of a militant party propaganda is to tell people the truth about the USSR's Leninist foreign policy of peace. At present no task is more important than maintaining world peace.

In this connection, propaganda must continue to expose the antihumane, perverted essence of imperialism, the soullessness and the perversity of its ideology and policy, the absolute incapability of the bourgeois society to elminate social ills, and the inequalities as regards nationalities and races. It must contribute to strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, to the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

A militant communist propaganda plays an important role in the context of ongoing historical events. The fulfillment of this role presumes class maturity and Bolshevik zeal.

RUDE PRAVO ON ANTAGONISMS UNDER SOCIALISM

AU181309 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Ladislav Hrzal, corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences: "The Unity and Struggle of Antitheses; Antagonistic and Nonantagonistic Conflicts"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] MARXIST-LENINIST PHILOSOPHY IS THE METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATION OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL PRACTICE. IN THE PRESENT PERIOD OF ADVANCING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND OF QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN THE WORLD, ITS SIGNIFICANCE IS INCREASING UNUSUALLY. THE ROLE OF MATERIALIST DIALECTICS WHICH, ACCORDING TO V.I. LENIN, IS THE "LIVING SOUL OF MARXISM," IS PARTICULARLY GROWING. THAT IS WHY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION ON PROBLEMS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK HELD THIS JUNE AGAIN EMPHATICALLY REMINDED US THAT "IN RESOLVING SCIENFITIC PROBLEMS, ONE MUST NOT 'FORGET' THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF MATERIALIST DIALECTICS." A precise world outlook or, if you want, a methodologically disciplined way of thinking, are the immutable condition of successful advance in the social sciences. As regards teaching on conflicts [rozpory], it was specifically pointed out that the issue of conflicts as the moving force of social development is of substantial significance, both for theory and for practice. This issue has been worked out very well for the transitory period from capitalism to socialism. But now it is necessary to comprehensively study the conflicts that are typical for mature socialism, and also the peculiarities of their solution.

Marxist-Leninist dialectics reveals the conflicts in the society's development and show the paths leading to their solution -- but only if used correctly. THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND ITS VICTORY REPRESENT THE BASIC SOLUTION OF ANTAGONISTIC CONFLICTS. BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THEY ELIMINATE CONFLICTS AS SUCH.

We used to encounter -- and this state of affairs is far from being a thing of the past -- attempts to identify the conflicts of a capitalist society with conflicts that are manifested in the socialist society -- attempts which deliberately ignore the qualitative difference between the capitalist and the socialist society. There used to occur, and to a certain extent still occur, attempts pointing in a completely opposite direction -- attempts which see a qualitative difference between the capitalist and the socialist society even in the thesis that, under socialism, the conflicts disappear and that socialism is a society without conflicts. Such approaches substantially prove that their authors deny dialectics and think metaphysically in terms of "either -- or."

THE LAW OF UNITY AND OF THE STRUGGLE OF ANTITHESES ALSO OPERATES IN A SOCIALIST SOCIETY. Its specific feature is that the victory of socialism creates prerequisites for eliminating antagonistic conflicts that are typical for exploitative societies. Such TERMS AS ANTITHESIS, CONFLICT, AND THE UNITY OF ANTITHESES HAVE NEW CONTENTS UNDER SOCIALISM AND ARE IMPLEMENTED IN A DIFFERENT WAY THAN IN A CAPITALIST SOCIETY.

The solution of conflicts is no longer in the interests of one single class, but in the interests of the entire society. Thus, the scientific management of society does not mean that conflicts can be excluded. Conflicts are an objective phenomenon. But the scientific management of society must find suitable means and methods for resolving conflicts and for making use of the moving forces born in the struggle of antitheses for further successfully developing the socialist society -- and these means and methods must be found in time. In this way, as a rule, the overcoming of existing conflicts in the socialist society does not lead to the disappearance of one aspect of the conflicts, but to the consolidation of the moral-political unity of the people as a consequence of the correct solution of conflicts.

This consolidation must not be understood as absolute; the disappearance of one kind of conflict does not make all conflicts disappear; new conflicts crop up, and again they must be resolved in time and correctly, so as to consolidate the disrupted unity of the people. A socialist society has no antagonistic social classes; THE ISSUE IS TO ELIMINATE THE OBSTACLES THAT ARE PREVENTING THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY FROM DEVELOPING AND ALSO DISRUPTING THE PEOPLE'S MORAL-POLITICAL UNITY'

In elaborating Marx' doctrine on conflicts, V.I. Lenin pointed out that CONFLICT AND ANTAGONISM MUST NOT BE CONSIDERED IDENTICAL. Whereas conflicts exist always and everywhere, antagonism is typical only for those socioeconomic formations where the exploration classes and a class struggle exists. Antagonism itself also manifests itself and develops in different ways; it is not immutable. Lenin's well-known statement that antagonism will disappear under socialism, while conflicts will remain, must not be absolutized.

The current discussion in the Soviet Union shows that, under certain conditions and in a certain phase of the socialist society's development, it can also happen that a ..on-antagonistic conflict can change into an antagonistic one. Thus, for instance, P. Fedoseyev has expressed the thought that, FROM THE METHODOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW, IT WOULD BE A SIMPLIFICATION TO THINK THAT IN A SOCIETY THAT HAD TAKEN THE PATH OF SOCIALISM THE CONFLICTS ARE ALWAYS, IN ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, MERELY NONANTAGONISTIC. AS PROVED BY HISTORIC EXPERIENCE, IT CANNOT BE EXCLUDED THAT IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, WHEN SERIOUS AND LONG-LASTING SHORTCOMINGS EXIST IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, THE NONANTAGONISTIC CONFLICTS CAN CHANGE INTO ANTAGONISTIC ONES.

This cannot be excluded also because the operation of antagonistic conflicts from the outside is, for as long as capitalism exists, a reality that must be taken into account. Thus, for example, IN OUR OWN COUNTRY IN 1968, THE NONANTAGONISTIC CONFLICTS INSIDE OUR SOCIETY CHANGED, WITH THE AID OF IMPERIALISM AND IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION, INTO ANTAGONISTIC CONFLICTS. A similar situation occurred also in Poland, where the imperialist circles attempted, by utilizing internal conflicts, to reverse the development back to capitalism. Both in our country and in Poland, a certain role was played by mistakes and shortcomings in the management of society, by the existence of the vestiges of exploitation forces, and by the activities of revisionists and the influence of anti-communism.

HOWEVER, IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY A DECISIVE ROLE IS PLAYED BY NONANTAGONISTIC CONFLICTS, which must be analyzed more thoroughly than to date so as to resolve them in time. This primarily applies to the solution of interrelations among the production forces and of production relations, to the problems in the sphere of the management of society, as well as to a more flexible utilization of science and technology in the development of the socialist society.

Materialist dialectics is, in its core and in the doctrine on conflicts, not only a reflection of the thoughts on the general features and laws governing the development of nature and society, but also the most profound method of getting to know them, of analyzing and evaluating them. Of course, this is true only if we do not use it merely for classifying and sorting out conflicts, but also for determining the urgent needs of the social development and their solution.

GREETINGS TO YEMENI LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU181323 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 13 Oct (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, a congratulatory telegram on the state holiday of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen -- the 20th anniversary of the Day of Revolution on 14 October.

Among other things, the telegram states that we in the CSSR recall with feelings of sincere sympathy on this significant day in the life of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen the courageous national-liberation struggle waged by the people of democratic Yemen. We respect the results achieved by the people of Yemen under the leadership of the Socialist Party of Yemen in the period of independent development, when constructing the new, socially just society, consolidating and defending the revolutionary achievements, and strengthening the international position of their country. Likewise, the foreign policy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, its active participation in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and Zionism and for the freedom and independent development of the peoples, as well as its efforts for a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East and for establishing a lasting peace in that area are appreciated.

The telegram concludes by expressing the conviction that the relations of friendship, international solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties and countries, between the people of Czechoslovakia and of democratic Yemen, will continue to deepen and develop on the firm foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the CSSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen of 1981.

-- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR's minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the state holiday of his country.

AXEN MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD192101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- The course of confrontation and high-level arming of the most aggressive circles of imperialism is seriously aggravating the international situation. This was stated during a talk today by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Henri Ruiz, member of the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of planning of Nicaragua.

NATO's intended deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe is contrary to the interests of the European people and, like the stirring up of centers of conflict in Central America and the Near and Middle East and in southern Africa, it poses a serious threat to world peace. It is thus necessary to make every effort to create a broad international antiwar front. The partners in the talk stressed that the peace proposals of the socialist countries provide a constructive and realistic basis for this. Axen and Schuerer stated the close solidarity of the SED and the GDR with the new Nicaragua and praised the foreign policy efforts of the country and of other peace-loving states aimed at calming the dangerously aggravated situation.

FISCHER RECEIVES PORTUGUESE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER

LD192236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today expounded on the GDR's foreign policy, which is directed at peace, ending the arms race, and detente, during a talk in Berlin with Lieutenant Colonel D.R. Vitor Alves, adviser to the president of the Portuguese Republic.

The GDR foreign minister said that there must be an immediate return to common sense, there must be an end to the arms race and peace and international cooperation must be put on a stable basis. The socialist states pointed out a feasible path to this end with the Prague and Moscow proposals. Oskar Fischer confirmed in this connection the need for political dialogue and stressed the usefulness of mutually beneficial relations between states with different social order.

Vitor Alves is visiting the GDR at the invitation of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kurt Nier.

GREETINGS TO SOUTH AFRICAN CP LEADER

AU181258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On Friday [14 Oct] Moses Mabhida, general secretary of the South African Communist Party, celebrates his 60th birthday. On this occasion the SED Central Committee sent the following greetings message to him signed by its general secretary Eaich Honecker:

Dear Comrade Mabhida: I convey to you fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 60th birthday on behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as my own behalf. You can look back proudly on many decades of sacrificial struggle for the ideals of the workers class and the liberation of the subjugated people of South Africa from the apartheid regime hostile to people and peace.

The powerful actions of the suppressed people's masses as well as the recent developments in building a broad front of all enemies of apartheid illustrate that the struggle against the racist regime has entered a new phase.

Please accept best wishes for health, creative vigor, and further successes in your work directed at the freedom and a happy future of the people of South Africa and the assurance of our internationalist solidarity.

SECURITY SERVICE DEPORTS RELEASED PRISONER'S FAMILY

LD191415 Hamburg DPA in German 1204 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (DPA) -- The wife and two children of a GDR prisoner released to the Federal Republic were deported to West Berlin by the authorities, according to the "13 August Working Group" after the husband, together with two other former GDR prisoners, had demonstrated at Checkpoint Charlie for the family to be reunited. In a press release today, the group described this as a "new kind of reaction by the GDR State Security Service."

The wife had been taken from her appartment on 13 October by the state security authorities and ordered at their offices to ask her husband by telephone to end the demonstration he had started the previous day since she was being released as soon as possible. According to the working group, which bases its report on statements by the family, the wife was "hurriedly deported" the next day with her 11-year-old daughter and 15-year-old sin to West Berlin "without being able to bring any luggage with her." The husband came to the West in June after his release had been purchased. He had been sentenced to 28 months imprisonment after an escape attempt. He had served 19 months, it was stated.

GDR CITIZENS APPEAL TO FRG BUNDESTAG ON MISSILES

LD191722 Hamburg DPA in German 1543 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Hamburg, 19 Oct (DPA) -- A group of 37 GDR citizens have appealed to the members of the FRG Bundestag to do all they can "to prevent the planned deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG." In a letter published in the weekly DIE ZEIT, the GDR citizens call upon the deputies of the Bundestag to "Use political initiatives to promote the negotiating process, even, if need be, beyond the deadlines set! Through a 'no' to deployment at this stage, you would be taking an important first step toward peace and deciding against the automatic continuation of an arms race that threatens us all."

DIE ZEIT says that the letter, which is signed by the writer Guenter De Bruyn, the East Berlin youth pastor Rainer Eppelmann and the new superintendent general of East Berlin Guenter Krusche, was handed over to pastor Heinrich Albertz in Berlin with the request that its contents be made known to the deputies.

The GDR citizens pledge that for their part they will work so that "the government of the GDR sticks to the policy of negotiation, to the aims of the renunciation of force, the nuclear-free zone and disarmament inspite of increasing tensions."

The prediction of Western analysts that Sofia "will be throwing thunderbolts" has proved incorrect, because the final aim was agreement. The world is short of alternatives.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Cited

LD181116 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- "It is obvious that the international climate will deteriorate in the wake of the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and the countermeasures that will inevitably follow suit, and this is what the socialist countries want to avoid at all cost. The communique of the foreign ministerial meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member states expressed this firmly and clearly," writes Tuesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP.

According to the minister, "The situation is far from being hopeless at the Geneva talks." Given the necessary goodwill, "an agreement acceptable for both sides, based on the principle of equality and equal security," could still be reached in the coming few weeks. The foreign ministerial committee arrived at the conclusion that "the talks must be continued also after the end of the year, in order to reach an agreement. Provided, of course, the US and the NATO countries cancel the deadline they have set for the deployment of medium-range missiles and unmanned aircraft."

"It has been proved once again that the member states of the Warsaw Treaty are ready to come to a reasonable compromise and are willing to take a first step towards such a compromise. In this respect the recent Sofia session continued the traditions of the comprehensive and constructive negotiation platform approved at earlier Warsaw Treaty forums and first of all at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague in January." It also reflects continuity that the Foreign Ministerial Committee confirmed at its latest session that "the socialist countries consider the earlier proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states for averting the danger of nuclear war valid still and await the response of the Western capitals concerned."

MAGYAR HIRLAP stresses: "The maintenance of the historical international military balance of powers is in the interest of every socialist country, Hungary included. The socialist countries are convinced that in the atomic age talks and East-West dialogue cannot be replaced by military measures: In the end, talks have no alternative. Obviously, it would have a favourable effect on the international situation if the NATO countries indicated that they have recognized this much and are prepared to continue the talks in Geneva until a reasonable compromise is reached." The Madrid meeting..."has proved that political will and responsibility are required to come to an agreement. It has also proved that one should not underestimate the time factor: Patient talks may yield success even in a seemingly hopeless situation. And can one afford to be impatient when questions affecting the fate of humanity are at stake?" ends the commentary.

MSZMP OFFICIAL ON SOFIA MEETING, GENEVA TALKS

LD152222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Interview with Laszlo Kovacs, deputy director of the Department of International Relations of the MSZMP Central Committee, by Zsolt Szalai in the "168 Hours" program; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Szalai] The communique on the MSZMP Central Committee session says that the international atmosphere has further deteriorated. In Sofia the foreign ministers stated that the situation has became more tense and more dangerous. Is there any difference between the two evaluations?

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD200833 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Early this morning the U.S. President gave a 30-minute press conference. Our correspondent Elemer Csak quotes some excerpts from Reagan's speech.

[Begin recording] He reiterated that the United States will continue rearmament and wishes to talk from this position. He also confirmed that Washington is sticking to this year as the starting date for the missile deployment. In connection with the space anti-missile system, Reagan said that he has not seen the plan but he personally requested an investigation of the influence of new defense systems on the development of offensive weapons.

Speaking about the Middle East, the U.S. President repeated his earlier statements. Asked whether the U.S. will take military action if the Strait of Hormuz is closed by Iran, he answered that the free world cannot look at such a step without action. He has not indicated any concrete date concerning the announcement of his intention to run in the next election. [end recording]

COMMENTARY ON WARSAW PACT MEETING IN BERLIN

Fodor Comments

LD161937 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI) -- From MTI commentator Gyorgy Fodor: In 1979 NATO took its "twin-track" decision that, should the United States and the Soviet Union fail to agree on the balance of European medium-range nuclear devices, NATO will start the deployment of new nuclear weapons in December this year.

The "twin-track" decision, at least by NATO's account, put equal emphasis on talks and deployment, but this equal emphasis and the twin-track decision itself sprang from a disparity. The fault of the starting point is what obstructs the Geneva compromise even today. The U.S. nuclear weapons and forward-deployed arms, may they be medium-range, pose a strategic threat to the Soviet Union, while the Soviet Union has no medium-range device to mean such a constant danger to the United States. And no mention was yet made of the "national" French and British nuclear forces. As long as this basic disparity is termed in the West as "parity," no compromise will be reached in Geneva.

The Sofia session of Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers stressed that the talks should be continued even after the deadline set by NATO, just because they are confident that this relatively simple arguing will also be understood in the West, it will not be met with arms and they will accept that the Soviet Union cannot act as if the French and British nuclear devices were non-existent.

In Sofia, therefore, the idea of continued negotiations was in the focus. Continuation with the only precondition that NATO will postpone the start of deployment, which would immediately upset the balance of power. In Sofia, as Western newspapers say, there was no talk of countermeasures, probably because it is natural that if security is at stake, the countermeasures are unavoidable. The Warsaw Treaty would like to avoid this.

The Sofia conference asked the West one more question: Where is the answer to the serial proposals of international importance submitted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries? After solving major questions, it would be easier to solve minor ones: Washington's "new initiatives" in partial questions are misleading if the basic problem is unsettled.

[Kovacs] That is true. But Greece is still a NATO member state. In this sense it is significant that we have a partner on the other side for this aim. The USSR on its part wants to promote the postponement of the U. S. missile deployment by announcing earlier the suspension of the deployment of its own missiles, and by one-sidedly reducing their numbers as well. Now the Sofia document repeats that the Soviet Union is maintaining its offer. Therefore, if the deployment of U. S. missiles does not take place, the USSR will not deploy either. Moreover, it will continue its one-sided reduction. If the deployment starts, this, of course, will create a new situation. This will obviously lead to military consequences, because the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries will be forced to take some countermeasures, and the character of these has already been formulated in Soviet Government statements. There will also be political consequences, because unfortunately such a deployment and the countermeasures will have their impact on East-West relations, and there will be consequences for the Geneva talks themselves, because their continuation on the old basis will have lost its meaning. Talks will have to be started on a new basis, because the deployment will create a new situation.

[Szalai] Under these circumstances is there a real chance for the convening and success of the Stockholm conference next January as envisaged by the decision made in Madrid?

[Kovacs] The conference must be convened, because the participating states took the obligation upon themselves when they signed the Madrid final document. The present international situation is undoubtedly not conducive to the success of the Stokholm conference, but let us not forget that the three years of work in Madrid was also hampered by a similarly bad system of international conditions, and still an agreement was finally reached. These are areas of no primary importance, they do not in fact decrease the military confrontation, but they may strengthen trust.

[Szalai] Speaking about Madrid: It was decided there that a meeting of the European cultural forum be held in Budapest in 1985. Is there not a danger in that Hungary is being singled out among the socialist countries? I would like to refer to some American acts which divide the socialist countries as good and bad according to some categorization made in Washington, maybe in the hope of distancing them from the Soviet Union. I think this approach is naive and hopeless and carries with it some dangers. What is your opinion?

[Kovacs] As far as the cultural forum is concerned, we consider the choice of Budapest an honor. This is also a part of the system of compromises developed in Madrid, since it was obvious that a Warsaw Pact member state would be given a program to host. As to the other part of the question, I think it is natural if individual capitalist countries express different interest toward different socialist countries, since relationships have historical traditions and the present characteristics also play a role. Several objective and subjective factors influence the development of relations, and we ourselves do not aim to have similarly intense relations with all of the capitalist countries. There are some who are important for us, others are less important. Therefore we find this a natural thing. But we do not find natural, moreover we reject the intentions to weaken the socialist system of alliance, to divide Hungary and its allies or any two socialist countries behind the facade of developing relations. We definitely reject this kind of endeavor.

[Szalai] Even if there are such risks in our bilateral contacts with leading capitalist countries, I think we must definitely seek to maintain these contacts, exactly because of the unfavorable atmosphere. We must find ways to expound our views, we must remain in a talking relationship.

[Kovacs] I think both point to the fact that in recent months new unfavorable phenomenon have put in danger international security and stability, but the basic reasons, the basic problems have been the same, I would say, for many years. One of these is the U.S. activity to upset the military balance, the direct consequence of which is the increase of the arms race. The other side of U.S. international actions is the fact that ideological consideration [word indistinct] overwhelming in them.

[Szalai] Is this the philosophy of crusade?

[Kovacs] Yes. American foreign policy has become too ideological. They subordinate even their real security or economic interests to the stand against Communism. The direct consequence of this is that serious tensions have appeared in East-West relations. In many respects relations have narrowed and distrust is growing. The other consequence is that in the develop world conflicts have not been solved. They have became more complicated, and new ones have emerged. Another great problem, which has also existed for years, is that unfavorable developments in the international situation and the world's economic problems in the international situation and the world's economic problems reinforce each other, and all this creates a very unfavorable international environment for every country. This unfavorable international environment produces internal problems, and these internal problems in turn have a negative effect on international politics.

[Szalai] Is this a self-generating process?

[Kovacs] Yes. The well-known internal developmental difficulties of the socialist countries partly restrain the efficiency of their international activity, they may cause certain disorders in their cooperation, and they definitely increase the appetite of the other side, because they strengthen the view according to which the other side thinks it should act in a direction that increases our problems, our difficulties. It strengthens an inclination toward adventurism. In capitalist countries, this unfavorable international environment, the internal difficulties increase unpredictability. They make unpredictable the situation and behavior of individual governments and increase conservative tendencies, as can be seen from several election results. These basic factors have been present for a long time. What we feel in recent months is the strengthecing of propaganda on the side of the U.S. and some of its allies agianst the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

[Szalai] The MSZMP Central Committee stated that it is in the interest of the peoples of Europe and of all mankind that nuclear weapons not be deployed in countries where they do notexist at the present and that their numbers be reduced in countries where they exist. It seems, however, that this task cannot be realized now. What can be expected realistically?

[Kovacs] We have not given up this task yet. Both documents say that there is still an opportunity for agreement. Things are not certain until 31 December, but exactly for this reason the Sofia document stresses taht the Geneva talks can be continued beyond 31 December 1983 if the NATO countries cancel the deadline they themselves have set. Then it is not impossible that an agreement could be reached by taking into con0 consideration mutual security needs and the principle of equality and equal security. This proposal of the socialist countries was in fact supported from the other side too; Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu was also suggesting that NATO should postpone the start of the deployment.

[Szalai] Excuse me for interrupting you, but maybe it is easy for Papandreu to make suce a suggestion because Greece is not among those NATO countries where the deployment is planned.

[Kovacs] I completely agree with this. If the maintenance of the policy of detente is our aim, if the maintenance of the achievements of peaceful coexistence is our aim, and these are our declared aims, then we must keep up a dialogue; contacts are needed, political and economic contacts are needed. Economic relations are important for us from another point of view, from the point of view of the completion of the tasks of our own economic building activity.

MATERIALS ON LOSONCZI VISIT TO CYPRUS

Losonczi Departs

LD181003 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Pal Losonczi has left for Cyprus. The president of the Presidential Council has been invited by Spyros Kyprianou, head of state. Pal Losonczi is accompanied by his wife as well as by Istvan Torok, state secretary for foreign trade; Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Jeno Nemeth, deputy chairman of the Government Information Bureau. Istvan Dobos, Hungary's ambassador in Nicosia, is to join the delegation in Cyprus.

Arrives in Cyprus

LD181619 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Pal Losonczi has arrived in Cyprus. The president of the Presidential Council and his party were welcomed at Larnaca International Airport by Head of State Spiros Kyprianou. This is the first time that a Hungarian head of state has visited the island. Hungarian-Cypriot talks will get underway this afternoon.

Begins Talks in Nicosia

LD190927 Budapest Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The president of the Presidential Council has started his discussions in Cyprus. Jozsef Havel reports from Nicosia:

While you listen to my report, Spiros Kiprianou, the Cypriot head of state, will be presenting to his guest, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, the Markarios Order of Merit's Great Chain, the highest distinction of the Cypriot republic. Prior to this, Pal Losonczi and Spiros Kiprianou held a private discussion in the presidential palace in Nicosia.

Following this exchange of views, plenary discussions were held between the negotiating partners. The Hungarian-Cypriot dossier embraces two major topics: international issues and bilateral relations. One of the most significant international problems is the Cyprus issue itself. [paasage indistinct] That this policy should be supported by effective disarmament measures. Cyprus, figuratively speaking, [passage indistinct] at the discussions. The sides fully agreed that the Middle East settlement has two essential elements: Israeli troop withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, and inclusion of Palestinians in the settlement process.

Hungarian-Cypriot relations are developing dynamically. The 1980 economic, technical and industrial cooperation agreement signed is a great impetus to our relations. On the basis of this, both sides urge an advance to mutually advantageous cooperation. Pal Losonczi's visit to Cyprus contributes to a great extent to this advance.

The president of the Presidential Council, accompanied by his wife, arrived at noon in Larnaca. The airport was decorated with Hungarian flags. Pal Losonczi and his wife were greeted by Spiros Kiprianou and his wife. As the Hungarian and Cypriot national anthems were played, a 21-gun salute accorded to heads of state greeted the Hungarian guest who is repaying the 1981 visit to Hungary by the Cypriot head of state.

A 50-kilometer road leads to Nicosia from the airport, along which masses of Cypriots hailed the president of the Presidential Council. At Nicosia's symbolic city gates an inscription in Hungarian greeted Pal Losonczi.

After his arrival in Nicosia, the president of the Presidential Council first received the heads of diplomatic representations, and then discussions took place.

Part of the day's crowded program includes a festive dinner to be given by Spiros Kiprianou in Nicosia's Hilton Hotel in honor of Pal Losonczi and his wife. The host and his guest will deliver toasts at the festive dinner. Tomorrow, Pal Losonczi and his entourage will tour Nicosia and its environs.

Reiterates Stand on Cyprus Issue

LD190931 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Hungarian-Cypriot official discussions opened in Nicosia. Pal Losonczi and his wife, as well as their entourage, arrived in the Cypriot capital today at the invitation of President Kiprianou. Later the president of the Presidential Council and the Cypriot head of state held a brief private discussion. Their official discussions were then opened at which they noted with satisfaction that the two countries' many-faceted economic and cultural cooperation is developing successfully and mutually advantageously. They discussed international developments and dealt in particular with the Cyprus issue. Pal Losonczi said that Hungary's stand with regard to the Cyprus issue is unaltered: Cyprus's independence, territorial integrity and its unified statehood must be guaranteed.

Losonczi-Kiprianou Talks 18 Oct

LD191329 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Nicosia, October 18 (MTI) -- MTI special correspondent Miklos Pek reports: On Tuesday, the first day of his official visit to Cyprus, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and his wife met senior officials and wives of foreign diplomatic representatives in the presidential palace in Nicosia.

After brief private talks between Pal Losonczi and Cyprian President Spiros Kiprianou, official Hungarian-Cypriot talks opened attended by Istvan Torok, secretary of State for the Foreign Trade Ministry; Ferenc Esztergalyos, Deputy Foreign Minister; Jeno Nemeth, Vice-President of the information office of the Council of Ministers; Istvan Dobos, Hungary's ambassador to Nicosia; and Khristodhoulos Veniamin, Minister of the Interior and Defence, Acting Foreign Minister; Ambassador Vanias Markides, acting general director of the Foreign Ministry; Haji Panoyotou, general director in the Finance Ministry; and Ambassador Angelidhis.

The parties discussed topical international political questions in depth. There was at times a complete identity of views on fundamental international issues. Particular attention was given to the Cyprus question. Pal Losonczi stressed that the position of the Hungarian People's Republic remains in seeing Cyprus independent, and supports uniform statehood, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the policy of non-alignment of Cyprus, and advocates a peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue.

The parties noted with concern that East-West relations have arrived at a deadlock. Both Hungary and Cyprus are interested in the maintenance and development of East-West relations, in the enforcement of a policy of peace and security between states and in supporting such a policy with effective disarmament measures. The parties expressed the desire that agreement be reached as soon as possible at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Cyprus's contribution to the working out of the closing document of the Madrid meeting and in the promotion of the cause of European peace and security was appreciated.

On the Middle East question, the parties agreed that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories and solution of the Palestinian problem are conditions of a just and comprehensive settlemtn.

The (?two presidents) were satisfied to see that teh many-sided Hungarian-Cyprian relations have developed to the benefit of both sides, and the ten-year economic, technical and industrial cooperation agreement signed in 1980 provides a good basis for the development of relations.

At the end of the talks, Spiros Kiprianou presented Pal Losonczi with the chain of the Makarios Order, the highest Cyprian honour. On Tuesday, Mrs Losonczi visited the Museum of Folk Art, the cultural center of the "Archbishop Makarios" Foundation and the Byzantine Museum.

## Nicosia Dinner Toast

LD191318 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Nicosia, October 18 (MTI) -- Tuesday night President Spiros Kiprianou and his wife Mimi Kiprianou gave gala dinner in honour of the visiting president of the Hungarian Presidential Council Pal Losonczi and his wife. The two heads of state delivered toast addresses.

In his toast Pal Losonczi emphasized that the two countries hold close and sometimes identical views on fundamental international questions. Hungary continues to support the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and policy of non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The president of the Presidential Council appreciated achievements in the Hungarian-Cyprian relations and expressed the conviction that the talks would contribute to a further expansion of cooperation and further approach of the two peoples.

He stated that Hungary continues to do its utmost to ease international tension and ensure peace. "We condemn, and consider untenable in international politics, any form of discrimination, embargo and sanction. We attach great importance to ideas which aim at turning northern Europe, the Balkans and the Mediterranean into zones free of nuclear weapons." said the president of the presidential council.

## 19 Oct Activities in Cyprus

LD191921 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The official Cungarian-Cypriot talks continued today but, as our special correspondent Jozsef Havel reports from Nicosia, most of the day was spent traveling:

[Havel] The experts began their talks in the early evening. At today's talks, the dominant theme is the search for opportunities for the further development of bilateral relations.

Today's program started at Nicosia City Hall. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife were received by managing Mayor (Jacobu Philibus), who cordially greeted the high-ranking Hungarian guest and presented him with a memorial plaque of Nicosia. Pal Losonczi conveyed the good wishes of Budapest Council and presented the mayor with a memorial plaque of the city of Budapest. After signing the guest book the Hungarian guests left for Troni. Pal Losonczi and his wife were accompanied by President Spiros Kiprianou and his wife. In Troni, Pal Losonczi laid a wreath on the tomb of Archbishop Makarios, the founder of the Republic of Cyprus. Following this Pal Losonczi visited the Kikko monastery. Later Spiros Kiprianou and his wife gave a dinner in honor of Pal Losonczi and his wife. The Hungarian guests and the hosts left for Nicosia in the afternoon.

Cypriot Reportage

For Cypriot reportage on Hungarian President Losonczi's official visit to Cyprus, and his meeting with Cypriot President Kiprianou, see the Cyprus section of the 19 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DENIAL OF TRAVEL DOCUMENTS REPORTEDLY DECREASES

AU190926 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Budapest, 16 Oct -- The number of citizens in Hungary who for various reasons have been denied the right to travel abroad has been further reduced this year. According to an official statement, 0.4 percent of the about 1.5 million Hungarians who requested documents for traveling abroad during the first half of this year were refused such documents. If only Western countries are considered, then the number of refused requests increases to 1 percent, which is still a decrease compared to previous years.

The most important reasons mentioned for refusing to grant the traveling document still are: the danger of incurring "damage to the people's republic," offenses against customs regulations, a criminal processing being underway, and "improper behavior" during a previous stay abroad.

MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS ANGOLA 11-17 OCT

LD181148 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, led by Imre Katona, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Presidential Council, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola October 11-17 on the invitation of the MPLA Workers' Party.

The delegation met Evaristu Domingos (Kimba), member of the MPLA Political Committee, minister of Provincial coordination, and Roberto de Almeida, alternate member of the Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee. The MPLA negotiating group was led by Afonso Van-Dunen (Mbinda), secretary of the Central Committee.

Talks were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, on the work and current aims of the two parties. The discussion of topical international issues concentrated on African problems. Both sides condemned the imperialist attempts to upset the military balance of power and provocations aimed at increasing tension. The Hungarian delegation denounced the undeclared war waged by the Republic of South Africa against Angola, and reaffirmed solidarity with the Angolan people. It assured the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, of its support in the struggle for independence, and condemned the racist policy of the South African regime.

Issues related to the further development of inter-party cooperation were discussed and the 1984-85 agreement on inter-party cooperation signed.

MSZMP DELEGATION'S ZAMBIA VISIT REPORTED

AU161800 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] (MTI) At the invitation of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), an MSZMP delegation led by Imre Katona, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Presidential Council, visited the Republic of Zambia from 7 to 11 Oct. The delegation, which was received by Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the party, had talks with other leaders of the party as well.

The MSZMP and UNIP representatives briefed each other on their parties' activities and their coming tasks, and exchanged views on the issues concerning interparty and interstate relations. The MSZMP delegation highly appreciated the struggle of UNIP and the people of Zambia for social progress. They condemned the imperialist circles' machinations in Africa's southern area and assured the people of Namibia and South Africa, led by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the ANC [African National Congress]; of their solidarity in their just struggle. At the talks, which were held in an open and friendly atmosphere, the participants expressed their parties' intentions to develop cooperation, which serves the interests of both peoples.

The MSZMP delegation has gone on to the People's Republic of Angola.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS

LD181138 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- Today a Hungarian delegation led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, left for the 30th session of the WFTU bureau in Damascus. The session is to discuss new international trade union actions for peace and a reduction of armaments, concerted measures concerning multinational companies and the 1984 work-schedule of the WFTU.

PRAVDA CHIEF'S REMARKS ON NUCLEAR SUBS NOTED

LD191906 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] REUTER reports that PRAVDA chief editor Viktor Afanasyev has said in an interview for the Japanese KYODO news agency that the Soviet Union can install a certain number of missiles on submarines that are near the American coast.

SEJM COMMISSION DEBATES STANCE ON U.S. MISSILES

LD191942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] A meeting of the Commission for Foreign Affairs has been held in the Sejm building. The main topic of discussion concerned Poland's stance on the prospects for the siting of new U.S. weapons in Western Europe. A paper on this subject was read by Jozef Wiejacz, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Among other things, he said:

[Begin Wiejacz recording] We are facing a situation in which the mad plans designed to aggravated tension in Europe and the world must also be associated -- thanks to the role again to ne played by the FRG -- with the most tragic memories and experiences of many European nations, including our Polish nation. [end recording]

In the course of the debate the deputies expressed their protest against the decisions to site new U.S. weapons in Western Europe. They expressed their anxiety for the results that this decision would have on the international situation, above all on East-West relations.

U.S. IDEOLOGY AFFECTING EAST-WEST ARMS TALKS

LD191933 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] The social and military implications of new U.S. armaments are dealt with by head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department (Czeslaw Wegacz). The relevance of the issue was underscored by Deputy Janusz Stefanowicz.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] In the course of the past few years a very dense and very strong network of ties, negotiations, discussions, cooperation, and coexistence has become established between East and West European countries. At this moment the violent escalation of the arms buildup accompanied by the ideological nature of U.S. policy, which clearly sets itself the target of confrontation of all planes, or as General de Gualle put it, on all azimuths. [sentence as heard]

This could have a very powerful bearing on the pace, on the content, and on the results of the various negotiations that are constantly taking place in Europe. Here I have in mind primarly the negotiations not yet begun — those which will start in Stockholm in December, for which Poland has been striving through its entire policy, specifically at the close of the seventies when it came forward with a relevant initiative notably on the socalled means for the building of military confidence and disarmament or military detente in Europe. [end recording]

PPR, PRC JOURNALISTS UNION OFFICIALS MEET

LD192121 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 19 Oct -- A delegation of the Union of Chinese Journalists headed by the union's member of Secretariat Chen Ji [name is received] came on a visit to Poland to hold talks with the managing board of the Association of Polish Journalists of the Polish People's Republic (SD PRL), the latest issue of the PRASA POLSKA (Polish Press) monthly reported.

The Union of Chinese Journalists was suspended over the period of the cultural revolution but resumed its activity at present and started renewing foreign contacts. It affiliates 100,000 members.

The union has concluded agreements with numerous organizations of journalists in Africa, Asia, Latin America and in Arab countries. As regards socialist countries protocols on cooperation have been signed with Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and recently with the GDR.

The guest met here with Deputy Chairman of the Main Board of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic Wieslaw Bek and the Association's Secretary General Andrzej Maslankiewicz and were briefed on the Polish Association's programme adopted at its first congress in June last. Head of China's delegation expressed his wish to restore relations between both organizations. The Polish side expressed its satisfaction in this respect.

MALINOWSKI STATEMENT ON TIES WITH HUNGARY

AU161547 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Oct 83 p 3

[L. Staszynski report: "Favorable Results of the Visit to Budapest"; statement by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski on visit to Hungary]

[Text] As we have already reported, a Polish Government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Council, and including Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and the food economy, paid a visit to Budapest. Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski presents the purpose and the results of this visit:

[Malinowski] This has been the third attempt, undertaken on our initiative, to establish comprehensive cooperation in agriculture and good economy with with the fraternal socialist countries. A Polish delegation has paid visits to Moscow and Prague with similar aims in mind.

Trying to tighten cooperation between our fraternal countries concerning agriculture and the food economy, we are implementing the decisions of the joint ninth PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee plenum of January. The main purpose of the steps we are taking in this direction -- independent of our domestic acitivity -- is to make full use of the possibilities inherent in agricultural and industrial trade and cooperation, including the development of specialization and coproduction. This is so that we may become self-sufficient in food more quickly and that we may increase our food exports. It is obvious that bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the socialist countries amy make it much easier to perform this task. We and our partners are convinced that the possibilities for cooperation between the CEMA countries are very large and still a long way from being exhausted.

We have considered our visit to the Hungarian People's Republic especially important because of the high level and rich traditions of agriculture and the food industry there. A feature that encourages the development of cooperation with our friends on the Danube is a similarity in the production of agricultural goods: the private sector, in close alliance with socialized agricultures, also plays a considerable role in Hungary. Certain similarities between the national economies of both countries are also not without meaning, especially economic reform, which the Hungarians have been successfully implementing for over a dozen years.

So we have expected a lot from this visit, and today I am glad to say that we are not disappointed with its results, especially because the Hungarian side displayed full understanding for and full interest in seeking ways of improving our contacts concerning agriculture, the food industry, and the production of agricultural resources. We became convinced of this during our talks with the Hungarian partners. My talks with Premier Gyorgy Lazar and MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Karoly Nemeth were very constructive.

The list of topics concerning our cooperation is rich. It includes plant cultivation and seed production, especially plants grown in both Pland and Hungary but which enjoy better weather conditions in Hungary, such as some plants of the Papilionaceae order, some vegetables, tobacco, and corn. We also wish to increase cooperation concerning horticultural production, especially nursery gardening and the cultivation of garden seeds.

Animal production is an extensive and especially important area where we would like to tighten cooperation, taking into consideration not only basic animal species but also poultry, rabbits, bees, and freshwater fish.

We intend to considerably increase specialization and coproduction between our chemical industries concerning the production of chemical additives for fodder, animal drugs, and plant protection chemicals. Agriculture's demand for various kinds of chemical preparates is becoming greater and greater. Meeting this demand should facilitate the international division of labor and should improve mutual supplies of certain chemical products.

Some of the topics of cooperation concern the problem of agricultural land reclamation, which is so important to us, as well as the technology behind the processing of agricultural produce and food, ranging from fruit and vegetables, sweets and meat, right up to tobacco.

The cooperation we have agreed on with the Hungarian People's Republic also covers scientific and technological progress, the exchange of scientists and specialists, and the establishment of direct contacts between farms and food processing plants. We will also increase cooperation and trade between rural and agriculutral cooperatives.

The basic goals of our cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic concerning agriculture and industry are contained in the protocol that we have signed with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. A separate document signed by Minister Stanislaw Zieba with his Hungarian counterpart, Minister Jeno Vancesa, contains a detailed program of interministerial cooperation. The planning bodies of Poland and of the Hungarian People's Republic are taking the signed agreements into account while coordinating our countries' socioeconomic development plans for the coming years.

We have also recognized as useful the appointment of a permanent working team to deal with affairs of agriculture and food economy as part of the Polish-Hungarian International Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Referring to decisions that have been made, this team, composed of eminent specialists, will prepare a concrete agricultural and industrial development program to be examined during an international commission session and will then be considered by the coordinators of the plans. The team will also supervise current cooperation in agriculture and in agricultural crop processing, and also in the agricultural resources and food industries.

FORMER SOLIDARITY EMPLOYEE COMES OUT OF HIDING

LD192216 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 19 Oct -- Ever more people who intend to avail themselves of the Amnesty Law come out of hiding. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, so far 443 persons decided to disclose their underground activity and reported to the authorities.

Jolanta B., former employee of the Solidarnosc Main Board of the Mazowsze Chapter and next [as received] of the National Founding Committee of the Individual Union of Solidarnosc Farmers came out of hiding today. In her statement, she disclosed that after the introduction of martial law she established contacts with representatives of foreign trade unions to inform them on the social and political situation in Poland. In exchange, the organization provided Solidarnosc underground structures with foreign currency means. Clandestine meetings to this end were held on the premises of one of the Warsaw churches.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW TO MEXICAN JOURNALISTS

AU171517 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu to a group of Mexican Journalists on 5 October in Bucharest]

[Text] As has been reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 5 October received Mexican publishers Carlos Estrada Lang, chief editor of the Ovaciones newspaper; Rafael Morales Magana, envoy of the EL UNIVERSAL newspaper; and Jose Eugenio Lopez Artega, representative of EL SOL DE MEXICO newspaper, who belong to the "Primera Plana" Press Club and to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Mr President, we would like you to specify Romania's position and initiatives in connection with the problem of disarmament in Europe and primarily nuclear disarmament. In your opinion what are the chances for success of the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union and how can they be influenced by the European countries that are interested in the problem of nuclear weapons control?

Answer: Proceeding from the particularly serious international situation determined by the accentuation of the arms race and primarily of the nuclear arms race and by other actions that have led to the aggravation of world tension, Romania firmly advocates the development of relations between countries based on trust and on cooperation that will ensure a solution to all world problems only by negotiations.

In this respect, we pay particular attention to the situation in Europe taking into account that almost all nuclear weapons are stockpiled on this continent and that new medium-range nuclear missiles are to be deployed, a fact that will considerably increase the danger of a nuclear war that would destroy civilization and life in Europe and on our planet itself. It is therefore necessary that not only in Europe, but throughout the world everything must be done to stop the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to proceed to disarmament, and to completely stop the nuclear arms race.

As for the problem of the medium-range missiles, we believe that the possibility exists that the Soviet Union and the United States will reach an appropriate agreement, that the United States will not deploy the medium-range missiles, and that the Soviet Union will proceed to withdrawing and destroying existing missiles.

Certainly, what we keep in mind is the achievement of a balance of forces, however, we believe that this balance between the two sides should not be achieved through new nuclear or other kinds of weapons, but through cutting back existing ones to the lowest level as a first step toward completely eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world.

Taking into consideration that the medium-range missiles primarily concern the European countries, we believe that those countries can and must be very active to make the United States and the Soviet Union reach an appropriate agreement. As a matter of fact, I would like to mention in this respect the big peace movements against the medium-range missiles that are taking place in Europe.

Romania has forwarded a number of proposals in this respect, including the one regarding the participation by the European countries in the negotiations and possibly organizing a direct meeting between NATO countries and those belonging to the Warsaw Pact in order to discuss those problems and to take action in the direction of achieving an agreement in this respect.

We still hope and believe that it is possible to reach an agreement and to stop the deployment of the new missiles and to proceed to destroying those in place.

Question: Your Excellency, you are known in the world as one of the great political figures who are constantly struggling for the priority of negotiations. We would like you to tell us your opinion on the conflicts in the Middle East and Central America and which road should be pursued to solve those conflicts by negotiations?

Answer: Romania has opposed and very firmly opposes military means and the use of threat of force in resolving the various problems between countries and advocates the solution of all problems between countries by negotiations alone. As a matter of fact, events in past years have forcefully demonstrated that conflicts that have broken out -- some of them very easily -- have caused the peoples great human and material losses and have led to a considerable aggravation of the international situation. Life itself has demonstrated that there is no other road to resolving problems except that of negotiations. It is along this line that we view the Middle East problems and those in Central America and in other parts of the World.

As for the Middle East, we believe that at this time it is necessary to do everything to achieve a reconciliation in Lebanon, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country in order to ensure Lebanon's complete independence and sovereignty -- as an important factor for resolving the problems in that area.

Second, we attach great importance to and believe that it is essential to do everything to resolve the Palestinian problem on the basis of recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. At the same time, we believe that normal relations must be achieved between Israel and the Palestinian state and with the other Arab countries and that the independence and integrity of all states in that area must be ensured. As I stated on other occasions, too, there is room in that area for both the State of Israel and for an independent palestinian state.

We firmly advocate negotiations to achieve a global solution and eventually the holding of an international conference under UN aegis in which all interested states, including the PLO, should participate.

As for Central America, undoubtedly their problems are of a different nature. We believe that the right of the peoples in Central America -- as in fact in any part of the world -- to independent socioeconomic development should be respected as should their right to choose without any outside interference their desired development path. Taking into account the tension that exists in that area, we believe that the efforts made by the group of the Central American countries -- including Mexico -- to resolve problems by political means and by negotiations must be supported; they represent a very important action that must prevent any outside interference in the affairs of the Central American countries and Latin America generally so as to enable those countries to ensure -- I want to stress this again -- their desired independent socioeconomic development road, without any outside interference.

Question: Mr President, Romania, like many countries in the world, feels the effects of the economic crisis and of the imperialist policy of increasing the interest rate on foreign debts. What measures have been taken and are being taken in Romania to resolve that problem?

Answer: Indeed, the world economic crisis has led to the particular aggravation of the situation of the developing countries and has created great difficulties practically for all countries and certainly for Romania as well. One must add to this the imperialist policy of excessively high interest rates, as well as other actions that have particularly dealt a blow to the developing countries.

As to Romania, it has acted to lessen those effects by placing particular stress on mobilizing its own forces and on resolving problems regarding energy and raw materials sources on the basis of utilizing domestic resources to an increasingly greater extent. At the same time, our country has acted to develop broad cooperation with other countries, with the socialist countries, the developing countries, as well as with the developed capitalist countries, in the belief that the best answer and the best action to lessen the effects of the crisis is to intensify economic and productive activity.

I should mention that this year Romania will record an important development in its industrial production -- some 5 percent growth -- which will enable it to overcome a number of difficulties caused by the world economic crisis.

Certainly, there are basic problems that do not depend on Romania, namely the problem of high interest rates, the price policy, especially a serious decrease in raw material prices affecting particularly the developing countries, and there is the need for the rich developed countries to assist the developing countries to a greater extent so that they are able to overcome the difficulties caused by the economic crisis.

However, I want to stress that in Romania's view it is essential for each country to resort more often to its own resources, to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries.

Question: Your Excellency, in your opinion, do the amounts of foreign debts of the developing countries and the critical situation due to the world economic crisis require the establishment of a new international economic order?

Answer: I have mentioned that the economic policy and the world economic crisis have particularly dealt a blow to the developing countries. The negotiations that have taken place thus far -- known as the North-South dialogue -- have all ended without any results, including the UNCTAD session in Belgrade at which no result was reached due to the position adopted by the developed countries and preimarily by the United States. This requires a more thorough analysis of the current problems by the developing countries in order to establish what action to take to overcome the current economic difficulties.

Certainly, there is still the problem of negotiations between the developed and the developing countries. However, determined actions are necessary in this respect in order to make the developed countries change their attitude and to adopt a constructive position.

Romania has presented a number of proposals. They pertain primarily to resolving the problems of debts of the developing countries in a revolutionary spirit. What we have in mind is the cancellation of those debts for countries with up to $500-600 income per capita, a cut back in debts for another group of countries, a substantial decrease of interest rates which should not exceed 5-6 percent, and the cancellation of the rate of debt that is the result of excessively high interest rates. It is obvious that this cannot be achieved without very firm and united actions by the developing countries -- however, I believe that there is no other option. Recently it was stressed at the IMF session that in the year 2000 the developing countries' debts will reach $2,000 billion. It is difficult to imagine that such a situation can be borne by anyone, including the world economy.

Therefore, radical solutions have to be found to resolve the debts problems of the developing countries, to achieve a new world financial system within which the developing countries will have a more important say and to ensure greater support for the developing countries by the rich countries so as to develop the forces of production in these countries. Once again I want to repeat, we believe that the developing countries should make greater efforts aimed at their socioeconomic development and they should combine the support they receive from developed countries with their own efforts in this direction.

There are many problems to be solved in the area of the world economy. All of them are part of, or have to be taken into account within the framework of, achieving new equal relations of mutual advantage known as the "new international economic order." We believe that the achievement of that goal is a vital requirement for the world economy, both for the developing countries and for the developed countries because without the achievement of a new concept and of new realtions of equality in the international arena that will halt past inequalities, one cannot ensure a balanced development and stability in the international economy. We are convinced that such a new economic order is possible and must be achieved!

We firmly advocate negotiations between the rich and poor countries; however, it is obvious that if the developed countries do not draw the necessary conclusions a confrontation with serious repercussions on the international situation will result.

I want to stress once again the need to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries both for being able to conduct negotiations with the developed countries and to ensure their socioeconomic development based on their own resources. In this respect, we believe it is necessary for the developing countries to meet at the highest level to draw up a general line or a common strategy in order to resolve those problems that are decisive for their future and for the future of the whole of mankind.

Question: Mr President, Romania is known at an international level for its independent policy, including its relations with the socialist countries. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a position for Romania's progress and development?

Answer: For a long time Romania was under foreign domination. It won its national independence through heavy fighting. In fact, I could state that only in the wake of the revolution of national and social liberation almost 40 years did Romania ensure its complete national independence. Therefore, our country has acted and is acting with great determination to promote a policy of complete economic and political independence. We believe that this is an essential factor for building the socialist society.

We certainly do not view the problem of an independent policy in an abstract manner. We do not view it as a tendency toward isolation, but on the contrary, as a means of boradly developing international cooperation with all world states, irrespective of social system. Isolation would be one of the most serious mistakes -- and no country should adopt a position of isolation at an international level. Therefore, I would like to stress that the policy of independence does not pursue isolation but on the contrary, a broad development of international cooperation. What we bear in mind, however, is that those relations should be based on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

In this respect, we are developing broad relations with all the socialist countries -- and I want to mention that those relations hold an important polace in Romania's general policy. At the same time we are constantly expanding relations with the developing countries, we also promote broad relations with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

I can state that this policy resutled in Romania having today international relations with practically all the UN countries and participating actively in the international economic and political activity and in resolving the complex problems of the present world in the interests of each nation and of the cause of peace, cooperation, and national independence.

Were we to sum up this policy we could say that on the whole it has yielded very positive results and that only such a policy has ensured Romania's forceful development, the successful building of socialism, and the improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard.

Undoubtedly, in the course of the years certain difficulties have emerged as well. However, they were mostly caused by the misunderstanding, sometimes, of certain states concerning Romania's international policy and activity. On the whole, however, I can say that this policy has proved a completely just policy and that it is in keeping not only with the interests of Romania, but also with those of each nation that wants to develop independently and to live in freedom.

Question: Mr President, we would be grateful if you would outline the stage of relations between Romania and Mexico. In which economic and social area has progress been achieved and in what area is there still room for action?

Answer: Relations between Romania and Mexico have gone through an important development in the past years. From a political viewpoint and in tackling international problems, the positions held by Romania and Mexico are, as concerns many problems, identical, and as concerns others, very close. Positive cooperation has been achieved in international bodies and our representatives are actively cooperating in resolving various problems.

Economic relations have also developed to a certain extent. However, although they have developed to a certain extent, I must openly state that trade exchanges and economic cooperation are far behind general relations between our countries.

Taking into consideration both Romania's development and that of Mexico, I believe that all necessary conditions exist to ensure a greater development in economic cooperation and trade exchange. In my view, this is in keeping with the interests of both our countries and peoples and is also of great importance for the assertion in the world of new and equal relations among all states.

Question: Your Excellency, the problem of ensuring the society's democratic development is a concern of great importance. As one of the politicians with great experience in leading the country and in drawing up concepts on fredom and democracy widely recognized at an international level, we would like you to outline the characteristics of the development of socialist democracy in Romania and the ways and means of implementing it.

Anaswer: Indeed, the democratic development of the human society is a factor of particular importance in the current international circumstances. Romania -- in the process of building the socialist system -- always bore in mind to act with great determination in the direction of creating the best of conditions for the broad participation of the people's masses, of the people, in resolving all problems pertaining to socioeconomic development.

The principles of our socialist society, of socialism in general, are firmly reflected in the country's constitution which ensures the complete affirmation of the human personality, the participation by all citizens, irrespective of nationality, and by all social strata in political activity.

We have representative bodies elected by universal suffrage -- the Grand National Assembly, the communal, town, and county people's councils -- in which the workers, peasants, and intellectuals and all social strata are represented. At the same time, we have created new democratic bodies that will ensure the participation of all working people, of the people's masses in leading the socioeconomic activity. We have working people's councils in all units which have at least a 30 percent representation of the directly productive workers. We have such bodies also at county level. We have the National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction and other fields; we have the National Council of Agriculture and so forth. The working people's congress takes place every 5 years and is attended by 11,000 people, as does the National Congress of Agriculture, which is also attended by 11,000 people. We have a congress of socialist education which is attended by some 6,000 people. And we also have a congress of people's councils and of the local state power bodies which convenes every 5 years to discuss all problems concerning local administration and to elect a chamber, a parliament of people's councils.

Thus, along with the state bodies, we have created a broad democratic system of national and regional bodies and of bodies in units which ensure the participation by all people in making decisions in all areas. All plans on socioeconomic development are discussed by those bodies before they are discussed adn adopted by the Grand National Assembly. The general meetings of the working people in all enterprises discuss and decide on the socioeconomic development plan.

I believe that through all those measures and through the bodies it has created, Romania has achieved a broad and unique democratic system, one that is superior to any other democratic system in the capitalist countries.

We want to continue to develop our democratic system. We proceed from the fact that socialism can be built only together with the people and for the people, that the socialist system must ensure the broadest of democracies and the broadest participation by the people in leading the society.

Question: Mr President, you and Romania have always shown your anticolonialist position. What is your opinion about the struggles for national liberation that are taking place in various parts of the world? Do you believe that imperialism will continue to dominate for a long time?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has always granted active support to the national liberation struggle. Our country has supported and continues to support all peoples struggling to eliminate colonialist and imperialist domination.

I could state that at this point a stage has been reached that requires the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialist domination -- I am especially bearing in mind the achievement of independence by Namibia which, one can say, represents the last country and the last people still under colonialist domination. Romania is granting active support to SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and the Namibian people so that they can win complete national independence.

Certainly, the struggle to eliminate colonial domination must not be considered as ended with the proclamation of political independence. For many countries that were under colonial domination and that won their independence, it is further necessary to wage a sustained struggle to ensure complete independence -- primarily by developing their own powerful economy -- and a determined struggle against new forms of colonialism and neo-colonialism. We believe that the policy of colonial domination is coming to an end and that it is possible to eliminate it in a relatively short time.

As far as the imperialist policy is concerned, it does not limit itself only to colonial domination, but one has to bear in mind various forms -- economic, financial, banking forms -- of manifestation of imperialism. Thus we must view the struggle against the imperialist policy not only linked to the elimination of colonial domination, but also to the elimination of all forms and practices of imperialist domination. For this I believe that what is necessary is a long struggle, the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation among all peoples advocating a policy of full equality, and the elimination of any form of manifestation of the policy of domination and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

This prospect certainly belongs to a world in which inequality and oppression are completely eliminated, a world in which peoples will develop freely and in keeping with their desires. We are confident and are convinced that this world will be achieved, but that it requires struggle and sustained activity on the part of all peoples desirous of living in freedom and independently.

Question: Mr President, you recently stated in one of your speeches that the accidents and irresponsible actions could unleash a destructive nuclear war. What do you think must be done to avoid such this? Do you believe that there are enough forces in the present world to avoid a new world conflagration?

Answer: At the very beginning I mentioned that the international situation is characterized by particularly serious tension. Great mistrust, many weapons, including nuclear weapons, have accumulated and this has led to a considerable increase in the danger of war. This requires that all necessary measures be taken to stop the arms race, to lessen mistrust, and to proceed to tangible disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures.

The danger exists that a wrong calculation -- and this is admitted by all today -- may unleash a world war with incalculable consequences. It is therefore necessary to take measures to avoid this. First, one should try to reach a better understanding between the two sides, especially between the United States and the Soviet Union, because -- let us state things clearly -- the greatest danger is posed by a confrontation between these two sides. We believe that it is necessary for both sides to do all they can to halt tension and work out the necessary measures to eliminate the possibility of an accident unleashing a nuclear war. Recently we noted that the Soviet Union proposed two resolutions to the United Nations -- one in connection with condemning as inadmissible a nuclear war and the other regarding proceeding to freezing nuclear weapons, primarily by the Soviet Union and the United States. However, I believe that all world states must act and make efforts to bring about the adoption of real measures for trust and control that will avoid such a situation. However, the best guarantee is the one of proceeding to cutting back on weapons, nuclear weapons, and to eliminating nuclear weapons eventually. As long as nuclear weapons, mass destruction weapons exist, there can be no guarantee for peace to ensure peoples' lives!

Thus, the basic problem is one of intensifying the struggle waged by all peoples to renounce the nuclear arms race, to freeze nuclear weapons, and gradually reduce them until they are finally eliminated. Only under such conditions can the danger of destroying human lives and the human civilization be eliminated.

Taking into consideration the large movements for disarmament and peace that exist throughout the world, I believe that peoples have a huge force at their disposal and that it is necessary for politicians and governments, which bear responsibility -- and which must bear such responsibility -- for the lives of their peoples, to unite their efforts and to act with greater energy than up to now to halt this very tense situation in order to ensure the transition to disarmament, peace, and ensure the people's vital right to existence, independence, and life.

Question: Your Excellency, what message would you like to convey to the public in Mexico and to the peace-loving countries throughout the world?

Answer: I would like to extend to the friendly Mexican people best wishes for prosperity, independent socioeconomic development, and to wish increasingly strong friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the Mexican people.

Once again I would like to call upon all peace-loving countries and peoples to strengthen cooperation and solidarity for a world of peace and cooperation in which each people can develop in keeping with their desires and live in freedom and in peace!

CEAUSESCU, MALTA'S MINTOFF CONCLUDE TALKS 19 OCT

Oct 18 Talks Reported

AU190929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Valetta AGERPRES 19/10/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of Malta conducted official talks on October 18.

For Romania attending were: Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; other officials who accompany the Romanian head of state in this visit.

For Malta attending were: Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, first deputy prime minister, minister of education; Wistin Abela, deputy prime minister, minister of finance and customs; Alex Sceberra Trigona, minister of foreign affaris; other Maltese officials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Dominic Mintoff expressed their conviction that the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration in the political domain, in economy, technology, science and culture between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Repbulic of Malta serves the interests of the two countries and peoples, and at the same time, makes an important contribution to the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries, of the policy of peace, national independence and understanding among peoples. Next, opinions were exchanged on current international issues. Special attention was paid to the halting of the emplacement of medium-range missiles in Europe, the reduction and scrapping of the ones in place. Emphasis was also placed on the need for the intensification of efforts for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate issues -- and, in this context, a series of questions related to the situation in the Middle East, to the need for the cessation of the Iran-Iraq war and other issues of the international life were approached.

The importance of the creation of nuclear-free zones -- as part of European security -- was also stressed and particular attention was paid during the talks to the transformation of the Mediterranean and of the Balkans into regions of peace and collaboration, free from nuclear weapons.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Dominic Mintoff expressed their countries' resolve to broaden their collaboration on an international plane.

The talks passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

## Ceausescu Toasts Mintoff

AU191017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0859 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/83 -- In the toast he proposed at the dinner given in his honor on October 18 by Malta's leader, Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu said among other things:

The visit we are paying to your country is an expression of the positive course witnessed by the relations between our countries and peoples, of the joint wish to further develop the Romanian-Maltese friendship and collaboration, to expand their cooperation internationally to the end of promoting the policy of detente, understanding and peace.

Mentioning that the Romanian people warmly welcomed the proclamation of the Republic of Malta and the dismantlement of foreign military bases from its territory, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at having been offered the opportunity to directly get acquainted with the Maltese people's efforts towards building a free, independent and prosperous homeland.

Reiterating the principles Romania lays at the basis of her foreign policy, of her relations with other states, Nicolae Ceausescu stated:

It is in this spirit and on the basis of these principles that we want to further strengthen and deepen the collaboration and cooperation between our countries both bilaterally -- in the economic, technical, scientifc and cultural fields -- and internationally, in questions related to the ensurance of peace and security on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The Romanian president stressed that the fundamental problems of our days are the safeguarding of peace and the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost. There is no problem, he said, more important than the halting of the emplacement of the new missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the ones in place. We consider that the proposals advanced on either side provide conditions for an agreement on this issue and we firmly advocate a successful conclusion of the negotiations in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States.

We think that the idea of the date established by the NATO should not be accepted as a fait accompli. Negotiations should be continued in conditions of non-emplacement of the missiles and of the Soviet Union taking steps from the reduction of the missiles until the establishment of the agreement that should put an end to the emplacement and lead to the removal of the missiles.

I consider that one should firmly reject the thesis according to which the emplacement of the new missiles can help an understanding. On the contrary, the emplacement of those missiles would open the path to further intensification of the nuclear arming and to enhancing the war danger.

An equilibrium should be ensured between the two parties, only this equilibrium should not be achieved by more arms, but by reducing the existing arms to a lowest possible level.

We are firmly confident that the peoples can halt the arms race, can ensure peace, impose disarmament and the protection of the peoples' and nations' supreme right to existence, to life and peace.

Romania works for the turning of the Balkans into a region of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases and supports the organization of such denuclearized zones also in other parts of Europe.

We welcome and back Malta's efforts for the settlement of the issues in the Mediterranean by removing the foreign military bases, the foreign military troops, for the turning of the Mediterranean into a region of peace and collaboration as part and parcel of security and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

We consider the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation to be an important factor that demonstrates that it is possible to find ways to solving the complex issues when all states start from the interests of peace and collaboration.

True, Romania and Malta, together with other states, actively collaborated for the successful conclusion of that meeting.

Early next year a conference on confidence and disarmament decided upon in Madrid is to take place. I would like our countries to collaborate also at that conference for best possible results on the road to confidence-building and disarmament.

Romania declares most resolutely for the cessation of all military conflicts and the settlement of inter-state issues only by negotiations. It is in this spirit, we think, that should be solved the problems in the Middle East, in Lebanon, the problems between Iran and Iraq, as well as other conflicts in various parts of the world. No matter how difficult and long the negotiations might be, they are the only alternative harmonizing with the interests of peoples, of peace and collaboration.

Considering the worsening of developing countries' situation, the growing gap between the rich and poor countries, Romania firmly declares for the consolidation of the solidarity and collaboration of the developing countries, in view of building the new international economic order and for their economic and social progress.

Although there are very complex problems in the world life, we consider that the peoples do have the necessary force, and they should strengthen their solidarity and struggle for their settlement, in the interests of peace, national independence and every people's right to free development.

I am confident that our visit to your country, the talks and understandings we will reach, will be another important moment in the development of the multilateral collaboration between our countries both bilaterally and in international arena.

## Ceausescu Concludes Visit

AU192040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2011 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Valletta AGERPRES 19/10/1983 -- Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu concluded on October 19 the official visit of friendship paid to the Republic of Malta.

Through its productive results, through the documents covenanted, the summit meeting that took place in Malta's capital city under the sign of mutual esteem, confidence and friendship marked a moment of reference in the chronicle of the Romanian-Maltese relations, opening up new prospects to the productive cooperation and collaboration between the two countries. The visit to Malta of the president of Socialist Romania was another contribution to the cause of peace, security, detente, and cooperation in Europe and the world over. Upon departure from the palace of Castilia, where the official talks and the ceremony of the signing of the joint solemn declaration took place, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were cordially seen off by Premier Dom Mintoff.

In her turn, Malta's President Agatha Barbara bade the distinguished guests farewell at Luqa airport where the official departure ceremony took place.

The two heads of state expressed satisfaction at the positive results of the summit dialogue, at the documents covenanted, meant to deepen the Romanian-Maltese collaboration. The first stage concluded successfully of the mission of peace, friendship and collaboration of the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people.

Joint Declaration Reported

AU191443 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1305 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Valetta AGERPRES, 19/10/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the prime minister of the Republic of Malta, Dom Mintoff, signed a solemn declaration in the Maltese capital city, Valetta, on Wednesday, October 19. The document, released in the two countries' capitals enshrines in its five chapters the principles which Romania and Malta consider should govern their relations, as well as the links among all the states of the world today.

The preamble to the declaration shows that the relations between the Romanian and Maltese peoples are grounded on the joint aspirations after progress, freedom and national dignity. Romania and Malta are inspired by the wish to raise their relations onto an ever higher level, and further impart to them dynamism, lastingness and diversity. They state their conviction that the development and diversification of mutual relations in all fields equally serve the interests of the two countries and peoples, as well as the cause of security, cooperation and peace in Europe, in the Mediterranean and throughout the world.

Romania and Malta are aware of the need for a free and equal participation in the international life of all nations -- big, small and medium-sized -- no matter their economic and military potential or their political and economic systems. They are also inspried by the wish to work for the establishment of interstate relations based on the universally acknowledge principles, being resolved to make an active contribution, alongside all the other states of the world, to the resolution of the complex problems of the international life, to the resumption of the policy of detente, to the achievement of general and total disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to the building of a new international economic order.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT

For Egyptian media reportage on the visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Arab Republic of Egypt, see the Egypt section of the 20 October and subsequent issues of the Middle East and Africa Daily Report.

PRESIDENT SPILJAK CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD191922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today chaired by President Mika Spiljak.

President Spiljak reported on the results of the visits paid to our country by Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the collective leadership of Nicaragua, and by Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Concerning the Yugoslav-Nicaraguan talks, the session pointed out the two countries' commitment to a political resolution of the crisis in Central America and their support for the efforts made in this direction by the Contadora Group. The two countries stressed the significance of intensified activity by nonaligned countries, as well as the entire international community, to consolidate freedom and independence of the peoples and countries of this area and to find a peaceful and just solution of the crisis without foreign interference and pressures.

It was noted that talks on bilateral cooperation had yielded a positive contribution to its further promotion, particularly in the economic sphere.

Regarding the talks held with Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on current international problems, particularly the situation in southern Africa, the Presidency pointed to the two countries' common assessment of the need to strengthen the role of the UN and the OAU, along with even stronger commitment by all nonaligned countries, in order to achieve the independence of Namibia and to remove the constant tension and instability in that part of the world. It was also noted that the talks on the bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mozambique, particularly economic and scientific-technical cooperation, represented a fresh incentive to its further expansion, which is in the interests of both countries.

The session also discussed information by the Yugoslav and foreign public about the activity of the SFRY Presidency and its members.

The Presidency discussed other issues within its jurisdiction.

DRAGOSAVAC CHAIRS LCY COMMISSION SESSION

LD191908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- The 12th session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Dr Dusan Dragosovac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At the session France Popit and Ilija Vakic, members of the LCY Central Committee, informed the commission about the visits by LCY Study delegations to the Soviet Union and the GDR, and Veljko Miladinovic, director of KOMUNIST, informed the Commission about a visit to the editorial offices of the CPSU organs PRAVDA and KOMUNIST.

Later in the session the commission members discussed socioeconomic trends in East European countries and, in particular, the importance and range of the initiatives of a reformist nature relating to the present system of management of economic affairs. They also discussed new developments in relations among the CEMA countries. It was stressed that the monitoring of these trends and initiatives is an integral part of the study work in the LCY, which is also carried out with regard to social trends in other parts of the world.

PARTY MEETING VIEWS UNITY IN LCY ORGANS

AU171733 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA and POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 14 October, on pages 3 and 6 respectively, carry 800-word reports on a session of the Committee of the Basic Organization of the League of Communists in the federation held according to BORBA as "part of the preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee."

The BORBA report, by V. Vignovic, notes that Marjan Rozic delivered the introductory speech and spoke about the most important tasks that Communists in the federation face. He said that these tasks are: "Efforts to achieve a more rapid development of self-management; a revival of work of the basic organization of the LC; increased responsibility toward work, particularly when the implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation is involved; struggle against an encapsulation within narrow departmental boundaries and for an opening toward scientific institutions in associated labor; the overcoming of the crisis in creative work, professional work, and in the quality of work of the federal organs, and more rapid action in transforming the federal administration."

Participating in the discussion, which paid much attention to the problem of unity in the LCY, Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that "different views in the discussions on certain problems are also expressed in the highest party body, and that this is quite natural and the result of democratic relations within the party. This does not mean at all that different statements made at the stage of discussions are treated as disunity." Vidic said that what is important is that "we, as the League of Communists, have on the basis of the program and the congress documents a united attitude toward words and deeds." Vidic is also reported as saying in this connection, "on what basis does someone publicly claim that there exists a crisis of unity in the LCY and who wants this?" Also speaking in the discussion, Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that "if the economic situation in the country, republics, provinces, communes or even in the basic organizations of associated labor is bad, the political situation cannot be good." Ali Sukrija also "pointed to a great weakness in party work which is evident in transferring positions from the top to the grassroots and in a lack of proper actions."

The POLITIKA report, attributed to TANJUG, quotes the following verbatim statement by Dobrivoje Vidic: "The assessments on a disunity in the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium are also incorrect. All decisions that are adopted there are an expression of unity and a result of a democratic discussion. If there are disagreements, then this is said publicly, at a session of the LCY Central Committee, and a discussion is held on this, because our internal party democracy is not false, it exists. However, it is another problem to what extent a unity of words and deeds exists in our country, and this is a real and key question for all communists."

CROAT SAWP EXAMINES PROVINCIAL COOPERATION

LD182046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Summary] Zagreb 18 Oct (TANJUG -- It seems that incidents are necessary in order to have the entire public join the debate on the development of unity of the upbringing and educational system in the country. With these words Dr Stipe Suvar, member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, commented at today's session of the Presidium of the Croat SAWP Republican Conference on the report of the interrepublican and provincial cooperation and the results so far of the discussion on this subject.

As Suvar stated, in the 3 years of the debate so far there has practically been no opposition and there are no outstanding issues. The only subject which has caused a stir in our public is literature. He said: Very important words have come from a number of Slovene writers, and there has even been talk about a kind of 'genocide' of the Slovene people. But, Suvar stressed, they have no right to deceive the Yugoslav public, because nobody can order anybody to do anything, and because everybody is free to include in the programs what he wants and in this respect everything is clear."

Educational workers, Suvar went on, have lately been often reviled, although they are the best people in the whole country; they have carried out the tasks they have been entrusted with. It seems, he continued, that some kind of incident is necessary to have the public at large join in the debate about somebody. In this case, it perhaps is a good thing, because important political bodies have begun to debate this, finally heeding the educational system's pleading for a mobilization in that area. The good thing could be that we shall at long last put on the agenda the need for cooperative efforts to develop education in Yugoslavia in accordance with the conclusions and views of the 10th LCY Congress. To these words by Dr Stipe Suvar one could also also add the brief commentary by the writer Goran Babic who said at today's session that we are quarrelling about writers whom we do not even read.

The Presidium also adopted the report on the traffic accident near Gospic in which over 20 people, mainly young people, were killed. The Presidium paid tribute to the staff of the medical center in Gospic, who did their utmost to alleviate the consequences of this tragedy. The Presidium also discussed the issue of local self-contributions. It was stated that in this republic 12.4 billion dinars had been invested through local self-contribution in the past 6 years.

CROATIAN LC DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PLANS

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[Excerpts] Zagreb, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Croat League of Communists Central Committee today discussed topical issues concerning the adoption of resolutions on the country's and the republic's socioeconomic development for 1984. Both resolutions were viewed as acceptable but of a limited nature because they lack certain necessary figures and indices, such as the country's balance of payments and foreign exchange, the energy balance, and so on. Thus, through the assembly system, additional efforts must be made to define the optimal solutions for development and to flesh out the resolutions.

In his opening report Jozo Petrovic, member of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, stressed that the basic directions for action in Croatia next year must be to increase industrial production for exports, to develop agriculture and tourism, and to turn more toward our own energy production, primarily in the form of oil and gas. All this should allow increased exports, the gradual improvement of quality, a halt to falling living standards and the greater motivation of the workers. Development conceived in these terms can only be realized with greater imports of raw materials and semi-finished goods than this year.

Jozo Petovic then pointed out that the initial assessments of foreign exchange inflow and outflow in Croatia increase the scope for greater imports only on condition that part of the foreign obligations which mature next year are rescheduled, through the activity of the federal organs, that the Economic Bank's obligations toward the National Bank of Yugoslavia are deferred for a year, and that the way in which foreign exchange is used by the basic organizations of associated labor do not undergo any significant changes. The energy situation must also be improved.

Credit and monetary policy, with the restrictions as currently proposed, demands, according to Petovic, thorough discussion. For example, further reduction of the banks' investment limits can hardly be borne by this repulbic's economy, in view of its structure. He also urged that the effects of applying the law on the sequence of payments should be made clear in advance; analysis of these effects is necessary because, the way things stand at the moment, the burden of illiquidity as a whole could fall on the workers' personal incomes. Mechanical application of this law could result in serious political trouble, Petovic said.

This republic's most important plan decument envisages for next year a growth of the social product of 2 to 2 and 1/2 percent, a growth in industrial and agricultural production of about 3 percent, and an increase in overall exports of 11 percent. Exports to the convertible currency area and exports of services should grow by 20 percent, imports by 12 percent and employment by 1.5 percent.

According to the first participant in the discussion, Stipe Tonkovic, the stand taken in Croatia's draft resolution on further restrictions in the sphere of joint expenditure is untenable for two reasons. First, he said, restriction of these outgoings was effected earlier in this republic than in other parts of the country and it can now be said that the task following from the anti-inflation program has been fulfilled here. Second, according to Tonkovic, there are political reasons: a policy of further restriction will threaten social security. Tonkovic illustrated this point extensively with a numerical analysis from which it emerges that reducing the proportion of joint expenditure in the social product by 10 index points below the social product would mean a real reduction of 40 percent. The federal resolution is more elastic, Tonkovic said, because it envisages that the funds for joint needs and social security can be as high as the growth rate of the social product.

Nenad Krekic said that for many years we have been adopting resolutions which we did not realize and that we did not stop for one moment to ask why. If we had that sort of analysis at our disposal it would be clearer what should be done next year and how. I doubt, Krekic went on to say, that continuing the totally restrictive policy in 1984 could produce the expected results. We have exhausted ourselves so much in 1983 that we have no more room for carrying on with this policy.

MILKA PLANINC VECERNJE NOVOSTI INTERVIEW

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[Text] Belgrade 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- In the present situation, when everything in society comes under the magnifying glass of criticism, the basic thing is not to lose our orientation of building socialism, socialist self-management, to have the courage to continue to build it and to add to it. And not just for the sake of Yugoslavia, said Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in her interview today with VECERNJE NOVOSTI in connection with the paper's 30th anniversary.

Replying to the question of how united and brave we were in this time of difficulties, Milka Planinc expressed the conviction that we not only had the courage and knowledge, but that both of them prevailed in our society. In our stabilization program, she added, we have the basis from which to embark more keenly and consistently on practical action, understanding that this is not a program of measures and a collection of documents and files but a general human mobilization, in particular of workers, as was the case in those days after the adoption of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor when we had the strength to make society enter that battle.

The tribulations are great, Milka Planinc stressed, and added that it was of exceptional importance that we as society commit ourselves to the maximum in this task, as our experience of history commands us. We still have one foot deep in under-developed society. We can not move in the direction of the developed ones without developed social relations, domestic relations, as laid down in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

Asked about the extent to which the League of Communists was currently united and ready for new actions, Milka Planinc said that contradictions that were arising in society were also reflected in the League of Communists. The period [word indistinct] various currents, various kinds of hesitation and various ideologies are present. And this is a dangerous situation if our front is not a firm one, if it wavers. But, I believe, Milka Planinc stressed, that now is the time when the League of Communists must be united, must carry out the differentation in line with a clear program, regardless of how many of us are left. There is no other possibility for us to extricate ourselves from our present situation. Milka Planinc also spoke of responsibility, returning to the well-known reasons for which we found ourselves in this situation. She recalled the frequent mixing up of personal and collective responsibility and she stressed that everybody in society must be more responsible; both the leaders and the people: "Both when we turn to the people and when people turn to us: everybody."

Speaking about her concerns in view of her responsibilities as president of the Federal Council, Milka Planinc added that despite all the worries, it is nice to be part of the 22 million Yugoslavs. "I believe in these 22 millions. Together we shall manage things. I believe in Yugoslavia and in its stability, despite all the troubles. Even if they were to get worse... [TANJUG elipsis] I believe in Yugoslavia such as it is -- self-managing, socialist, nonaligned, with equal relations between all nations and nationalities," Milka Planinc said in her interview with VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

## BILL SUBMITTED ON MONETARY POLICY FOR 84

LD191913 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav domestic and foreign currency reserves next year will be 472 billion dinars or 16.9 per cent more than in December this year.

The Yugoslav Government today (Wednesday) submitted to the Federal Assembly a draft resolution on the aims and tasks of the joint issue and monetary policy for next year. The government stressed that this policy would contribute to the implementation of the basic aims of the country's economic stabilisation policy in 1984. Under the draft, total domestic assets of all Yugoslav banks in 1984, not counting the effects of changes in dinar exchange rates, could not increase by more than 10 per cent compared with the December 1983 figure. Almost the entire increase in primary issue, the government specified, would be used for the needs of the economy. The credit and monetary policy measures will stimulate the faster growth of export-oriented production and services as it is essential for ensuring the country's external liquidity.

## KOSOVO AUTHORITIES CRITICIZED ABOUT EXPLOSIONS

LD191939 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Pristina, October 19 (TANJUG) -- The daily JEDINSTVO today, Wednesday, sharply criticizes the Kosovo authorities for failing to publish timely and full information about two explosions which occurred on October 14 in Pristina, the capital of the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo.

JEDINSTVO, published in Serbo-Croatian in Pristina, stresses that "the lack of timely information about the incident inflicted more political harm than the explosions themselves."

The newspaper warns that "citizens were disturbed" although the explosions caused no casualties or major damage.

JEDINSTVO notes that a provincial party conference was in course, a group of irredentists sentenced, and a party of foreign correspondents were ending their visit to Kosovo on October 14. This is the reason why those who planted the explosives chose the date, it underscores.

In the spring of 1981 Kosovo was the scene of demonstrations staged by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. Although there have been no major incidents since then, several explosions have taken place in Pristina this year, but without causing any casualties.

JEDINSTVO stresses that such incidents cannot eclipse the results scored so far in the process of Kosovo's political stabilization and that "it is therefore absured to postpone publishing the full facts."

PRISTINA LC MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD182045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Summary] Pristina, 18 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee today confirmed information from basic organizations on the forthcoming elections and implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program. It was stressed that elections are one of the most important ideopolitical tasks of communists and that they must be used for organizational strengthening and in the spirit of the stabilization measures. A call was made for critical appraisal of work and the political situation in every environment, and for the best communists to be elected, not people with alien ideological standpoints, careerists or demagogues.

Azem Vlasi, president of the Municipal Committee, said the overall situation in Pristina is complex and consistent involvement is necessary. He also called for continuation of ideological differentiation in the ranks of the League of Communists and for a resolute settling of accounts with opportunism and the notion that the process of ideological alignment is complete and the situation fine. He recalled where lack of vigiliance by communists led to in 1981 and called for every basic organization in the League of Communists to keep a close watch on the political and security situation in every environment. According to a decision by the committee, delegates to district conferences, a new form of activity by Pristina communists, will also be chosen this autumn.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC 19 OCT

LD200600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade; 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of China for 1983 and 1984 was signed at the Federal Institute for international scientific, education-cultural, and technical cooperation. The protocol was signed by Mirko Pesevski, assistant director of the Federal Institute; and Wei Mingyi, vice minister of the electronic industry of the People's Republic of China. The protocol embraces a total of 33 actions in both directions that allow opportunities for a speedier and more significant linking up of scientific-technical and economic cooperation.